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COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

0W280153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 28 KYODO -- Japanese scientists are undertaking a major development program to build a large-scale communications satellite that will bring Japan into the international aerospace market, a senior official says. The announcement, made Thursday by Shigemichi Sonoyama, director of Japan's National Space Development Agency (NSDA), underscored a much-publicized government stand that Japan is intending to develop its own satellite program rather than buying from the United States.

Sonoyama, speaking at an aerospace development forum at the Keidanren Hall, said NSDA plans to develop Japan's own technology -- from design to production -- in building a 2-ton communications satellite code-named ETS-VI. The satellite, expected to be ready for launching by 1992, will make Japan one of the world's major satellite builders. Sonoyama said the satellite will be indispensable for development of Japan's advanced information system now being developed by Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corp. (NTT) and will serve as the core for future communications and broadcast satellites. The ETS-VI represents a giant leap for Japanese space program. Currently the largest satellite built is a 350-kilogram communications satellite known as *Sakura-2A*. But as in the case of the 300-kilogram weather satellite "Himawari," Japan relies heavily on U.S. technology in its space program, a situation which hampers Japan's freedom in selling to other countries.

Sonoyama said NSDA hopes to join the international aerospace market with the successful launching of the ETS-VI program. As a vehicle for launching the ETS-VI into a stationary earth orbit, the NSDA plans to use the H-2 liquid-fueled rocket now under development, Sonoyama said. If the ETS-VI program proves successful, the technology will be used for building a large-scale INS (information network system) satellite for NTT. The INS satellite will have the capability of handling up to 200,000 telephone lines, a key link in the NTT project to develop an advanced communications network in Japan.

NAKASONE PROPOSES NEW MULTILATERAL TRADE TALKS

0W270827 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday proposed a new round of multilateral trade negotiations for expansion of free trade when Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), visited him for a courtesy call, a government official said. "I believe it is now high time to start multilateral trade negotiations to examine various issues such as agriculture, import safeguards and service trade," the official quoted Nakasone as saying.

Dunkel supporting the idea, stressed the need to hold multinational negotiations attended by both advanced and developing countries, the official said. Dunkel also appreciated highly the new economic package announced by the Japanese Government to prop up domestic demand and open the market wider to imports. "I appreciate the Japanese measures as a signal setting an example to other countries," Dunkel was quoted as saying.

The GATT head visited Japan to attend a meeting of ranking aid officials from advanced and developing countries as well as international aid organizations, held in Hakone, southwest of Tokyo, Monday and Tuesday. He met Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Jun Shiozaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, Wednesday.

NAKASONE, KOHL TO DISCUSS INF, SOVIET ISSUES

0W271141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- Discussion on East-West relations, notably the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks, will dominate the summit talks between Japan and West Germany during an official visit here by Chancellor Helmut Kohl next week, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. Kohl will arrive in Tokyo Monday for a five-day visit on the first leg of a three-nation Asian tour which will also take him to Indonesia and India.

The ministry officials stressed the significance of the visit by Kohl, which kicks off a series of state visits this fall to Japan, followed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang in November. At the same time, it will wind up a round of dialogues between Japan and major West European leaders held since last year, when Italian President Alessandro Pertini, French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Tokyo.

During the two rounds of talks between Nakasone and Kohl, scheduled for Tuesday, the leaders are expected to exchange views on international and bilateral problems "from a broader point of view," the officials said. The two leaders are to reconfirm their similar stances on the INF issue, incorporated in the political statement of the Williamsburg summit earlier this year, that the INF issue be settled on a global basis.

The officials said Kohl will brief Nakasone on the position of West Germany in connection with recent developments in the INF talks. Deployment of American missiles will start in West Germany before the end of the year if no agreement is reached to reduce Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Geneva INF talks. Western Europe, notably West Germany, faces a "hot autumn" of antinuclear rallies.

Nakasone will reassert Japan's position that the SS-20's deployed in Asia should also be subject to reduction in the INF talks. The officials said, however, the two leaders are expected to take no initiatives on the issue as the two countries are not directly involved in the Geneva negotiations.

Nakasone and Kohl will also discuss events in Asia, the Middle East and Central America as well as the world economic situation. Kohl may ask Nakasone to support Bonn's position for reunification of Germany, the officials said. On bilateral economic issues, Kohl will express West German interest for further market-opening measures by Japan, they said.

Despite the huge trade imbalance in favor of Japan, West Germany will not make a direct demand to alleviate the trade surplus. In 1982, Japan's exports to West Germany hit \$5 billion dollars, while imports totaled 2.35 billion dollars, according to official statistics. Apart from the meetings with Nakasone, Kohl will be received by Emperor Hirohito during his stay in Tokyo.

The officials said that neither a joint statement nor a press release is expected to be issued, but the two leaders will brief newsmen on the result of the talks immediately after the second round of talks Tuesday afternoon. Kohl will meet the press at the Japan National Press Club Wednesday, after delivering a speech to a plenary session in the upper house of the Diet (parliament), according to the schedule. On Thursday, the chancellor will travel to western Japan to attend the opening ceremony of a German Cultural Center in Kyoto. Kohl and his party will leave from Osaka on Friday, November 4, for Indonesia. The chancellor will be accompanied by his wife, Hannelore, and State Minister Alois Mertes of the federal office as well as government spokesman Peter Boenisch.

'HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIAL' TO VISIT IRAN, IRAQ

0W271221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 27 KYODO -- Japan will send a high-level government official to Iran and Iraq to renew its calls for self-restraint and deescalation of the three-year old Gulf war, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. The decision was made earlier in the day following a warning by Iraq that it would bomb the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeyni at the head of the Persian Gulf, site of the multibillion dollar Iran-Japan petrochemical complex, the sources said. Toshihiro Nakajima, deputy foreign minister, will leave Tokyo later this week as a personal representative of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to urge the two warring countries to halt escalation of the war, they said.

IRANIAN ENVOY RECALLED TO TEHRAN FOR CONSULTATIONS

0W280123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 28 KYODO -- Iranian Ambassador to Japan 'Abdol Rahim Govahi left here Wednesday for a temporary return home probably for consultations with his home government on Japan's request for safety of the Iran-Japan petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeyni, Foreign Ministry source said Thursday. Japanese Foreign Vice Minister Nobuo Matsunaga met the Iranian ambassador Tuesday to make the request following information from the Iraqi Government on Monday that Iraq would not exclude the Iran-Japan joint project from targets of its attacks in the Iran-Iraq war. In the request, Japan also called on Iran not to blockade the Strait of Hormuz and guarantee the safe passage through the Persian Gulf.

TANAKA TELLS NAKASONE HE WILL NOT RESIGN

0W280853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 28 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka said in a statement Friday that he will not resign as dietman (parliamentarian). The announcement came following a 1 and 1/2 hour hotel room meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during which he was asked to help find a breakthrough in the current Diet impasse caused by opposition pressure that Tanaka give up lower house seat because he was convicted for bribe taking. The Diet impasse began immediately after the October 12 Tokyo district court decision finding Tanaka guilty of taking 500 million yen in bribe from the U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed. He was sentenced to four years in prison and ordered to pay a fine equivalent to the bribe money. Tanaka appealed the ruling to a higher court.

BRIEFS

YEN LOAN TO BANGLADESH -- Tokyo Oct 25 KYODO -- Japan will extend a yen loan of up to 27.5 billion yen (119 million dollars) in fiscal 1983 to Bangladesh to help stabilize and develop its economy, the Foreign Ministry said Teusday. It said the loan is composed of 10.68 billion yen in a project loan and 16.82 billion yen in a commodity loan. The project loan will be used for the Kaptai Hydroelectric power plant project (phase 2), which is designed to construct generators in the plant and power transmission lines to improve electric power in Bangladesh. Japan has already extended a yen loan of four billion yen (17 million dollars) in fiscal 1982 for phase 1 of the same project, the ministry said. It added notes concerning the loan will be exchanged after consultations with Bangladesh. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 25 Oct 83 0W]

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN GRENADA

SK280800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] According to foreign news reports, on the morning of 25 October the U.S. imperialists launched a blatant armed aggression against Grenada, a sovereign state.

The airborne brigands of the U.S. imperialists, infiltrating into the territorial airspace of Grenada, dropped paratroopers onto the area of an international airport being built not far from St. George's, the capital of Grenada. Coinciding with this, under the cover of 11 U.S. warships, including an aircraft carrier carrying about 70 aircraft, some 2,000 U.S. troops landed on Grenada. As a result, a severe battle is being fought in Grenada between the defenders of the country and the intervening troops of the U.S. imperialists.

In a speech about the aggression against Grenada by the U.S. troops, which was relayed live by television and radio on 25 October, U.S. President Reagan shamelessly admitted the U.S. troops' landing on Grenada and attempted to justify the act of aggression by babbling about the far-fetched excuses of protecting U.S. citizens in the country and recovering a so-called democracy. This is a stereotyped trick which the U.S. imperialists employ whenever they invade an other country. Thus, it is a self-revelation of the wicked scheme to obstruct the development of the revolution in Grenada.

Reporting that Grenada was being attacked by the aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists, Grenada radio on 25 October appealed to the Grenadian people to firmly counter and struggle the aggression of the U.S. Marines and paratroopers.

The armed aggression, which is being committed at a time when the U.S. imperialist are further aggravating the situation in the region by escalating the armed intervention in the Central American nations, is incurring the great indignation of the Grenadian people and all other progressive peoples of Latin America and the rest of the world.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN GRENADA

SK280514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- Papers here today come out with commentaries lashing out at the U.S. imperialists' brigandish aggression on Grenada. They demand them to promptly withdraw their aggression troops and take their hands of intervention off Grenada. NODONG SINMUN says in its signed commentary:

This armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists in Grenada is a high-handed act of aggression of an imperialist power on a small nation and a downright brigandism openly encroaching and trampling upon the sovereignty of another country in broad daylight. Such act can be committed only by such most vicious and brazen-faced aggressors as the U.S. imperialists. The robber-like aggression of the U.S. imperialists in launching into an armed intervention by hurling thousands of aggression troops into Grenada, a small island country, once again strips bare them as the hideous enemy of mankind, the chieftain of world reaction and international gendarme.

Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism, dared attempt to justify the U.S. armed intervention with outcries for "protection of American citizens", "restoration of law and order, and democratic system" in Grenada, "protection of human rights", etc. Reagan's claim that the armed intervention is aimed at "restoring" the "law and order, and the democratic system" in Grenada is the height of cynicism. No one believes the ridiculous pretext of Reagan.

By their brigandish armed intervention in Grenada the U.S. imperialists seek to bar her independent development and reduce her to their dependent.

The U.S. imperialists' armed intervention in Grenada is designed to restore the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime in the country, have final say in everything, put a spoke in the wheel of the revolutionary changes in Central American and Caribbean region and maintain the neo-colonial domination of the United States there. It is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of intervention and aggression to subjugate the peoples of the Central American countries and lord it over as a colonial ruler in the region that an explosive situation has been created in the Central American region today.

What policy should be pursued in Grenada must be decided upon by her people themselves. No one has the right to manipulate her policy or decide on the destiny of her people. Our people pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' brigandish aggression on Grenada.

CUBAN STATEMENT ON U.S. INVASION OF GRENADA CITED

SK272341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 25 (PL) -- The Cuban revolutionary Government has issued the following statement.

The Cuban Revolutionary Government reports that the Cuban Embassy in Saint George's has reported that at dawn today United States paratroopers began to land in the area of the new Grenadian airport, which is still under construction. The landings were a short distance from the hostels where Cuban building workers are living. The workers had instructions to defend themselves if they were attacked. According to the last reports, Yankee forces attacked the hostels and work areas of the Cuban personnel. The public will be kept informed of events.

SOUTH CRITICIZED FOR SUPPORTING U.S. GRENADA ACTION

SK272358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a despicable stooge of the U.S. imperialists, published a "statement of the Foreign Ministry" immediately after they started an armed invasion of Grenada, and proceeded to "justify" their barbaric aggression, prattling that it recognizes the "necessity of the security step taken by the United States," according to a report.

This reveals once again the heinous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors as filthy stooges and colonial puppets of U.S. imperialism. World public opinion is now denouncing the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Grenada as a "piratic act" and strongly demanding them to promptly withdraw their aggression forces. This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets alone openly supported their brigandish aggression to throw a gage against the world's unbiased public opinion. Facts clearly show that the heinous enemy opposed to the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the new-emerging nations.

VRPR CITES PAPER'S WARNING AGAINST REAGAN VISIT

SK280122 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 12 October editorial: "Reagan, Do Not Come to Seoul" from the program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] Moves opposing U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea scheduled in November are very active among the progressive youths, students, democratic personages, and people of all strata.

Various forms of the anti-Reagan and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, including the explosion blast at the American Cultural Center in Taegu and the antigovernment demonstrations by university students throughout the country, are taking place every day around the country. This is an expression of the independent will of the masses, who do not want to live under the subjugation of the United States any longer, and, accordingly, is an extremely righteous patriotic struggle.

Reagan is an indiscreet bellicose element and a fascist fanatic who is pursuing an adventurous policy, proceeding from the delusion of the U.S. reactionary class -- which has embarked on the historical road of downfall -- to realize U.S. domination of the world by a policy of force. Since his first day in office, Reagan has concentrated all his efforts on making this land a permanent U.S. colony and military base and on making this land a permanent U.S. colony and military base and on making the Korean peninsula the ignition site for a new world war, running counter to the aspirations of our masses and the trend of the times.

Upon entering the White House, Reagan called in Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the great genocide in Kwangju, and assured him of full support, while praising his so-called courageous decisions and achievements. Reagan actively encouraged Chon Tu-hwan with the criminal promises that he would not withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, that he would thoroughly implement the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea, and that he would actively push for aid to South Korea from the Japanese militarists and for military collusion between South Korea and Japan. This act exposed the more unscrupulous nature of the U.S. imperialists' policy toward South Korea and was a declaration of war against our masses, who call for independence, democracy, and reunification. Because of this policy toward South Korea by the Reagan administration, the colonial and oppressive rule in this land has become more brutal, the maneuvers for the permanent division of the Korean peninsula have become more unscrupulous, and the danger of a new war has been sharply increased.

The violation of human rights and the oppressive rule in this land have reached a climax. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's repressive tyranny over democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, former politicians, and patriotic people of all strata has become more vicious and unscrupulous. Besides this, the U.S. forces in South Korea have been sharply increased and their equipment has been (?updated) with more lethal weapons. The modernization of the South Korean Army and preparations for war have been further accelerated.

The "Team Spirit" exercise, designed to increase the war potential of South Korean and U.S. forces, have been staged on a large scale, reminding us of a preliminary war for northward invasion and of an Asian war, and work for a tripartite military alliance for a South Korea-U.S.-Japan joint tactical operation on the Korean peninsula has been accelerated.

The maneuvers for admission to the United Nations with the purpose of creating two Koreas and for the cross-recognition of the North and South have been perversely carried out under the slogans of deceitful national reconciliation and of democratic reunification. As part of these maneuvers, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch, while carrying out a diplomatic campaign by invitation and visit, has staged a farce of hosting the annual IPU conference in Seoul with the aim of bringing international conditions to maturity for the creation of two Koreas by wrapping the puppet regime in South Korea, a colony, in the mantle of a self-reliant regime of an independent country.

The Korean policy of the Reagan administration for fascism, perpetual division, war, and fraud is the source of disasters which our people are now suffering and of greater ones that they will suffer.

The planned visit to Seoul in November this year by Reagan will be a war junket by a war maniac designed to eventually turn the Korean peninsula into two states and to impose war disasters on it by confirming on-the-spot the status of the powder-reeking policy for South Korea and by giving impetus to it. As is shown by the results of the visits to South Korea by former U.S. Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson, Ford, and Carter, the visit to South Korea by Reagan, spokesman of the U.S. imperialists, will never be a junket by an angel. His visit will certainly be accompanied by a more bitter, stronger wind of fascism, by the wind of two Koreas, and by an explosive war cloud. Therefore, Reagan's visit to South Korea should not be tolerated. It should be resolutely checked.

The struggle to check Reagan's visit to South Korea is part of the patriotic struggle to achieve the independence and democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification and is one of the struggle tasks of all the patriotic people. The anti-Reagan struggle, was initiated with a bomb attack against the American Cultural Center in Taegu as a start, should continue more resolutely, and all the patriotic people should join this struggle.

VRPR URGES OPPOSITION TO REAGAN VISIT TO SOUTH

SK280740 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Unattributed talk from the feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] Youths and students: Patriotic youths and students have more resolutely waged an antifascist struggle to achieve democratization under difficult circumstances in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of the fascist maniacs of the century, has wickedly suppressed the people in a fascist manner while kicking up anticommunist, antirepublic rackets. Youths and students waged an antigovernment struggle in September and October this year against the fascist dictatorial system of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Patriotic students in Seoul, who live up to justice and patriotism and who refuse to compromise with injustice, have daily and courageously staged antigovernment demonstrations in the face of the fascist tyranny by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

While scattering leaflets demanding the repeal of the fascist graduation quota system from the third floor of the Liberal Arts College building on 18 October, students of Kyonghui University in Seoul courageously struggled with an indomitable will to fight to the end against the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Prior to this, on 15 October, scattering over 400 antigovernment leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, students of Songsin Women's University in Seoul staged a demonstration. On 7 and 15 October, students of Kukje University in Sodaemun District, Seoul, collectively staged a sit-in demonstration, protesting oppressive measures against those students who rose in an antigovernment struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the school foundation, which had taken these measures instead of fulfilling their pledge to sincerely operate the school.

The righteous antifascist struggle for youths and students for democratization and against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring has been continuously waged on campuses not only in Seoul but also throughout the country, taking various forms. This struggle has expanded and developed into a new stage with the passage of time.

The antigovernment struggle of youths and students, which has recently spread on campuses like a prairie fire, is a matchlessly righteous and patriotic one meeting the unanimous desire of the people and the trend of the contemporary era for independence, for opposing fascist dictatorship and for the democratization of society.

Youths and students, you have recently staged a resolute and righteous antigovernment struggle under bloody circumstances in which, after staging an unprecedentedly murderous drama overseas to achieve an impure political aim, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has frantically created a whirlwind of tyranny by issuing a decree on an emergency alert throughout South Korea on the pretext of this drama and by fully mobilizing army and police forces and in which he has more eagerly hell-bent than ever on suppressing the people and on making war preparations on the eve of the visit to South Korea by war maniac Reagan. This shows that no barbarous, fascist tyranny can prevent your righteous struggle and demonstrates your indomitable, patriotic will to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of atrocious traitors and murderous devils, and to achieve the democratization of society.

During the past period, you were always aware of the trend of the world as the pioneers of society and made a breakthrough in the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle, meeting the desire and demand of the people. Your struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is a righteous, just, and patriotic one. Pinning their hope on your righteous antifascist struggle for democratization, the patriotic people of all walks of life are extending positive support for and solidarity with you.

It is the unanimous desire and will of you and our people to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring and to achieve the democratization of society. This desire and will cannot be fulfilled automatically. Only through a staunch struggle, can we fulfill them. Meeting the unanimous will and desire of our patriotic people, you should vigorously advance under the banner of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle by maintaining close ties among universities and with the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, and by firmly uniting with them.

Youths and students, we cannot imagine the democratization of society without the anti-U.S. struggle. It is the U.S. imperialists who are playing the role of a ringleader in strangling democracy by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group. Therefore, while resolutely waging the antifascist struggle for democratization, you should develop this struggle into a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who have masterminded the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and against their colonial domination and control. For the time being, you should turn the brunt of the struggle toward preventing and foiling Reagan's visit to South Korea.

CHON'S 'PROPAGANDA' ON RANGOON DENOUNCED

SK271037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, after staging a homicidal drama in Rangoon with a bomb blast, persists in his malicious anti-DPRK campaign, shamelessly accusing us of "involvement in the incident." Hitting hard at this, MODONG SINMUN Thursday says in a signed commentary:

But unbiased public opinion at home and abroad and broad world public are sceptical of the strange and uncommon acts taken by Chon Tu-hwan the puppet just before the bomb blast in Rangoon and the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign started by him from the moment of the explosion, refusing to sympathize with the preposterous false propaganda of the puppets.

No matter what noisy false propaganda the Chon Tu-hwan group may make to conceal the truth of the incident with fabrications, no one lends an ear to it and the puppets find themselves in a more solitary position as days go by.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, flurried and nervous, is entreating its U.S. and Japanese masters to help it out of the dilemma at all costs by exercising their "influence", while shamelessly bringing from all sides pressure to bear upon the Burmese authorities to respond to its anti-communist, anti-DPRK intrigue.

This frantic plot-breeding of the South Korean puppets is not only an unpardonable challenge to us, but also an insult to the Burmese Government and people and a mockery of the fair public opinion and human conscience which treasure justice and truth.

On October 17 the Burmese Government published the intermediary results of investigations, declaring that investigations into the explosion at the national cemetery were continuing and warning the South Korean puppets not to abandon themselves to arbitrary acts. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up quite a row to make "the involvement of the North in the incident" a fait accompli at any cost, distorting from a self-centered angle even the intermediary results of investigation published by the Burmese authorities.

The dastardly smear campaign of the puppets is the last-ditch efforts and fit of frenzy of those driven to the blind alley by the glaring exposure of their true color as the mastermind of the Rangoon expulsion and of the seamy side of the anti-DPRK row they have been kicking up. With no hysterical din can the puppets convince people of the lie that the Rangoon explosion was "an act of the North"; it will only disclose their own hideous sight as the very criminal.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan group is resorting to mean acts to lay at our door the blame for the incident with ridiculous propaganda and far-fetched argument, its already bankrupt false propaganda cannot work in this bright world. The Chon Tu-hwan group should act with discretion, giving up the foolish anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign.

JAPANESE KOREANS CRITICIZE CHON ON RANGOON BOMB

SK271008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), October 21 carried an editorial in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma. The editorial says:

Chon Tu-hwan seems to make the best of the Rangoon incident as a means of tiding over the "power" crisis caused by the failure of the economic policy, increase of social unrest, intensified resistance of the people and growing disputes within the power.

He offhandedly concluded that the bomb blast at the Aung Sam Cemetery is an act of the North in an attempt to turn people's unrest into a distrust in the North and get international sympathy. His prompt conclusion gives rise to doubt.

He may write a script in accordance with this "conclusion" and invent a criminal, no matter who the real criminal may be. And whatever, "findings of the investigation into the incident" the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" may make public, it has already been devoid of authenticity. Even if the "truth" is made public it has become hard for anyone to believe it.

Noting that after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan cancelled his foreign tour and returned to South Korea, students' struggle against him was continuously waged in Seoul, the editorial says. The terrorist group which usurped "power" by violence should disappear from power.

YUGOSLAV PAPER CITED ON RANGOON BOMBING

SK261034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Yugoslav paper POBJEDA October 16 carried an article by Mihajilo Saranovic, editor-in-chief of the TANJUG news agency, under the headline "Murder in Rangoon." It says:

High-ranking officials of the South Korean "regime" have long been afraid of dying a dog's death. Many incidents as including kidnapping have occurred. Each time they blamed others for the incidents. However, this fully shows the world that the Seoul "regime" has been in anxiety. This time, too, the incident went the same way.

It has not yet been made clear from the real criminal came. Nevertheless, the Seoul, "regime" is blaming it on Pyongyang without hesitation in a habitual manner, failing to present any evidence because they have none to prove it.

Noting that the bomb blast in Rangoon is obviously a telling blow to the Seoul "regime," the author says as regards its reason as follows: First, the "government" has been disrupted and is tottering. Secondly, contradictions become worse between the ruling circles and the dissidents who call for a changeover of politics and national unification, and the dictatorship continues to be tottering. Thirdly, this incident brought to naught what South Korea sought through the hosting of the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul.

The article says: What causes particular apprehensions now is not the incident in Rangoon. More dangerous is the incident that the South Korean "Army" crossed the Demarcation Line to fire at a post of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the line. In the south of Korea there are U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong with nuclear weapons.

The heightening of tensions in this part of the world makes it incumbent upon the world to pay attention to these events.

S. KOREAN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS' MEETING DENOUNCED

SK271247 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 26 October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring held a meeting of college deans and university presidents from across the country at the Sejong Cultural Hall. The ring discussed the ways to overcome the so-called campus disturbances.

The meeting adopted a so-called resolution for the stabilization of campuses. At the meeting, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok threatened students by saying that the recent activities of disturbing campus order at some universities are hampering the development of universities.

As shown by the resolution adopted at the meeting and the absurd remarks by the education minister, the Chon Tu-hwan ring so hastily held the meeting of college deans and university presidents from across the country in order to completely block the college students' antigovernment advance, which has recently been further intensified.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is intensifying the fascist suppression more than ever before because the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by college students has been further intensified in recent days, particularly at Kyonghui University and Songsin Women's University, in connection with the explosion in Rangoon and with the Reagan's visit slated for next month.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring recently held the meeting of college deans and university presidents from across the country to intensify the suppression of students. This is part of the suppressive scheme. By suppressing students with blood to block their anti-U.S., antigovernment advance, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to create a social environment favorable for the Reagan's visit to South Korea.

This notwithstanding, with no scheme can the Chon Tu-hwan ring check and frustrate our students' patriotic advance, nor can it avert its crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop suppressing students and should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by students and the masses.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S STUDENT SUPPRESSION

SK280729 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 27 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 28 October commentary: "Rackets Kicked Up To Expedite Downfall"]

[Text] Tyrannical rackets have been stepped up in South Korea. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned many students of Kyonghui and Songsin Women's Universities in Seoul a few days ago charging them with staging antigovernment demonstrations in violation of evil laws. By dragging seven students of Korea and Tongguk Universities into a murderous court, it has sentenced them to 2-year prison terms on charges of staging a demonstration in May this year against fascist, military dictatorship, thus, committing a barbarous act of fascism.

Answering questions at the National Assembly, the puppet prime minister raved that he would exterminate acts deliberately disturbing the atmosphere of study. After convening a meeting of university presidents and college deans and defiling the struggle of youths and students to achieve the freedom of campuses and the democratization of society as an act of disturbing order, the puppet minister of education has once again revealed the intention of further stepping up student suppression.

By increasing suppressive agencies and forces and by issuing suppressive directives one after another, the puppets have raved that they would severely punish those who violate laws and that perfect security readiness should be made prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea. This directly shows the desperate attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppress the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people by strengthening fascist tyranny and to maintain their fascist, military, and colonial dictatorial system.

It is well known to everyone that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has seized power with bayonets, patronized and masterminded by its masters as a group of the colonial stooges of the U.S. imperialists and that it has maintained its lifeline by means of tyranny.

While frantically kicking up anticommunist, anti-republic rackets against us with the recent explosion in Rangoon as momentum, the puppet clique has replaced the foundation for power with its confidants by reorganizing the key posts of the DJP and by playing the game of reshuffling the Cabinet. No doubt, this is a base maneuver to divert the spirit of the people in their anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by fanning the sentiment of North-South confrontation and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power by overcoming a crisis.

The South Korean people and fair international public opinion views the explosion in Rangoon as the result of the heinous maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to prevent its isolation at home and abroad, which has deepened with the passage of time because of its treacheries, and to overcome a ruling crisis.

Its true color has been further exposed as the ringleader of the explosion in Rangoon; anticommunist, antirepublic rackets have failed to work, only revealing the abominable appearance of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has hesitated at nothing to achieve his aim for power and further increasing the people's anti-puppet, anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment. The antigovernment struggle of youths and students who have once again risen in defiance of suppressive measures resorting to bayonets reflects the anti-Chon sentiment which no force can suppress.

The situation has developed to the extent that the former DJP president in South Korea said that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is following a line against democratization, running counter to the trend of the contemporary era. This situation has deepened the ruling crisis which the rascals are facing. Because of this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately trying to maintain the fascist, military dictatorial system by strengthening fascist tyranny, by deliberately straining the situation, and by threatening the people. Thus, he is trying to save face as an executor by faithfully implementing the colonial policy of his master prior to Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist tyrant who regards bayonets as almighty and is an ugly colonial stooge. No matter what tyrannical rackets he may kick up, however, he will be unable to make a breakthrough. The strengthening of suppressive measures will only expedite his downfall. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the foolish, absurd desire for attaining something by resorting to fascist terrorism, should stop kicking up suppressive rackets, and should step down from the seat of power.

SOVIET DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES IN EAST EUROPE NOTED

SK261524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- The Defense Ministry of the USSR announced response measures on October 24 in connection with the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, according to a TASS report. TASS said:

In connection with the fact that the United States is completing preparations for deploying Pershing 2 ballistic missiles and land-based cruise missiles of a long range in a number of Western European NATO member states, the Soviet Union is compelled to adopt additional measures to ensure its own security and the security of its Warsaw Treaty allies.

In accordance with an understanding reached by the Governments of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, preparatory work is being started on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation. These steps are of the nature of one of the planned response measures in case the American missiles are sited in Europe. They are directed at maintaining the equilibrium in the nuclear systems between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe.

On the same day, the Government of Czechoslovakia and the GDR National Defence Council respectively announced that they will start the preparatory work to deploy the missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on their lands according to an understanding reached with the Soviet Government.

ECONOMIC MINISTER FETES CUBAN TRADE MINISTER

SK270419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council gave a reception yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of external trade of the Republic of Cuba, on a visit to our country.

Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Minister of External Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz made speeches at the reception.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

CHINESE, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN PYONGYANG

SK240225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- The friendship delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee headed by its first vice-chairman Paek Hak-yon which had visited Cuba, the delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association which had attended the Bureau meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Hungary, the delegation of the mining association of the General Federation of Industrial Tehcnology of Korea which had visited Bulgaria and the delegation of the Korean Journalists' Union which had visited Hungary and the German Democratic Republic returned home on October 21.

A Chinese inspecting group of rural villages construction management headed by Han Jia, vice-director of a department of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection of China, a railway and road specialists delegation of the Ministry of Communications of China headed by Cheng Bangde, chief engineer of the road department of the ministry, a Chinese children's art education delegation headed by Luo Ying, head of the Children's Art and Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, a delegation for studying party work experiences of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by Fatima Abdul Fattah, director of the training department of the DAR's provincial committee of the party, Armando Bacelar, member of direction of the Socialist Party of Portugal, a delegation for the Study of the church idea of Zimbabwe headed by Tendai Mandizuidza, and Jerzy Seirzputolski, delegate of the Committee of the Organization for the Collaboration of Railways, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

The delegate of the Japan NHK radio left for home yesterday after attending the sixth Asia music rostrum and symposium.

LSWYK HOLDS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 24-25 OCT

SK270816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 27 (KCNA) -- The fifth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWYK] was held in Pyongyang over October 24-25.

The plenary meeting was attended by Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and members of alternate members of the LSWY Central Committee and functionaries of provincial, city, county, factory and enterprise committees of the LSWYK.

It discussed tasks facing the LSWYK organizations in completing the construction of the August 25 new railways ahead of the Seventh Congress of the WPK and ways of improving and strengthening work with school youth and children by enhancing the role of school Instructors of LSWYK and Children's Union.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, delivered reports on the first and second agenda items and then many speeches followed at the meeting. The plenary meeting adopted an appeal to the LSWYK members and youth throughout the country and a decision on the second agenda item.

MINISTRY SCREENS FILM OF KIM CHONG-IL CHINA VISIT

SK280504 Phongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA) -- The Foreign Ministry on October 27 arranged a screening of the documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," and a cocktail party at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other personages concerned. Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

The attendants saw with deep impression the documentary film showing the historical visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il to China. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which followed the film show.

In his speech Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam said that the Korea-China friendship which was established and constantly developed on the basis of noble sense of comradeship obligation and deep intimacy between the leaders of the two countries has reached the highest plane with indestructible might and vitality.

We will more widely develop in all domains the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Chinese people which have been consolidated by Comrade Kim Chong-il through his meeting with the Chinese party and government leaders, he stressed.

Ambassador Zong Kewen noted that the China visit of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il was an event of deep-going historical significance in the history of the Sino-Korean relations. Leading cadres of the party and government and people of China enthusiastically and grandly welcomed respected Comrade Kim Chong-il with surging passion, he said, and stressed: This is a vivid expression of the deep and close feelings of the party, government and people of China towards the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea and their sincere desire to bring the Sino-Korean friendship into bloom eternally.

The fraternal friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples have a solid basis and strong vitality as they were personally provided and nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and by President Kim Il-song, were sealed in blood in the struggle against the common enemies and have withstood grim trials of history.

The Chinese people who set greatest store by the traditional friendship with the brotherly Korean people will make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship in the future, too, and convey it down through generations, he declared.

The attendants of the cocktail party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

BRIEFS

PRC RADIO-TV DELEGATION -- Pyongyang October 14 -- a Chinese radio and television delegation headed by Ma Qingxiong, vice-minister of radio and television, arrived in Pyongyang on October 13. Nicaraguan chuche idea study delegate Aaron Sanchez Bello, coordinator of the Nicaraguan group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, and the Swedish delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jan Johansson left here for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 Oct 83 SK]

PRC JILIN DELEGATION DEPARTURE -- Pyongyang October 21 -- The delegation of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School of China headed by its director Zhang Jianhua, the delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by its vice-chairman Bert Andersson and the delegate of the Mongolian Composers Union which had participated in the sixth Asia music rostrum and symposium left here for home on October 20. Earlier, on October 18, the Polish young performers left Pyongyang for home. A Soviet swimming team arrived in Pyongyang on October 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 20 Oct 83 SK]

REAGAN REPORTEDLY TO REAFFIRM DEFENSE COMMITMENT

SK280831 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Washington, (correspondent Yi Mun-hui) -- When he visits the ROK in November, U.S. President Reagan will clarify the firm security commitment of the United States and the will to continue the stationing of the U.S. forces to maintain the peace and stability in this region, a high-ranking U.S. Administration official disclosed on 26 October.

On that day, he said this at an advance briefing session about President Reagan's visit to the ROK and Japan, which will be made from 9 to 14 November. He said that President Reagan would have two rounds of talks with President Chon Tu-hwan on 12 and 13 October and would meet the ROK leaders from all walks of life.

He said that in particular, the United States would clarify its position to support the ROK, which is faced with the continued threat from North Korea, in terms of security and politics.

He noted: In the wake of the Korean Airlines plane case and the explosion in Rangoon, tension has been heightened in this region. Displaying a very excellent political capability, the ROK Government has exercised self-restraint. Basically, we are optimistic about the future of this region.

He said: In the ROK as well as in Japan, besides the security issue, the issues of trade liberalization and market development will be high on the agenda.

The following are the questions and answers [speakers not identified].

[Question] Is there a plan to delay the visit because of the situation in Lebanon and Grenada?

[Answer] None. He will go ahead as scheduled.

[Question] North Korea is threatening the safety of President Reagan.

[Answer] The security of the president is guaranteed. The ROK Government is taking special measures for security.

[Question] Among the ROK civilian leaders, who has been invited [to meet with President Reagan]?

[Answer] I have no idea yet who has been invited.

[Question] Is there any possibility that President Reagan will urge the democratization of the ROK?

[Answer] As for that subject, I do not think that a problem exists or that the necessary progress has not been made. The ROK Government takes a realistic attitude and has made efforts to resolve those matters [plural form as published]. Over the past 2 years, President Chon has already passed through various stages for establishing a democratic system in the ROK. The U.S. policy is to help make progress on the issue by making candid remarks.

NONPOLITICAL EXCHANGES SOUGHT WITH USSR

SK280227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong has said South Korea will continue to promote non-political exchanges with the Soviet Union and other communist nations despite the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner.

Yi made the statement before a National Assembly plenary session Thursday night in response to lawmakers' queries regarding the future course of Seoul's "open-door" foreign policy in the wake of the Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines Flight 007. The incident, which killed all 269 people aboard, has led to a call in the National Assembly for a review of Seoul's decade-old foreign policy that aims at improving the country's relations with communist nations. "It is true that the KAL incident threatened to affect our policy to improve relations with the Soviet Union," Yi said. "But we will continue to seek improved relations with the Soviet Union and other communist countries in non-political fields in light of the importance of these countries to the Korean peninsula."

Yi's statement marked the first time that a senior South Korean official had said Seoul would continue to pursue an open-door foreign policy with communist nations despite the airliner incident.

On relations with China, Yi said Beijing's attitude toward Seoul remains basically unchanged although China has allowed South Korean delegates to attend international gatherings held there in recent months. "There is no basic change in China's attitude toward this country. Chinese leaders including Deng Xiaoping continue to support North Korea's position on the Korean question," Yi said.

Yi said Washington's recent instructions allowing American diplomats to engage in informal contacts with North Korean officials at diplomatic functions do not suggest a change in relations between Washington and Pyongyang. Yi then reiterated Seoul's standing position that it does not want the United States to change its policy toward North Korea in the absence of similar actions toward South Korea by North Korean allies.

PREMIER DENOUNCES NORTH IN ADDRESS TO KNCR

SK280125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong emphasized yesterday that faithful observance and practice of the Red Cross spirit of love, sacrifice and peace by the peoples of all countries is urgent now more than ever, particularly in this time of brutal terrorism all over the world.

In an address congratulating the 78th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] during a ceremony held at the KNRC Seoul chapter, the premier said the unprecedented atrocities of terrorism and sabotage by North Korea should be denounced in the name of all mankind, deplored the world full of unfortunate incidents violating the basic spirit of the Red Cross.

He urged North Korea to promptly render positive cooperation to the ongoing project of the KNRC to reunite the dispersed families in the divided halves of the peninsula with brotherly love and pure humanitarian spirit, as well as immediately stop utilizing the project as grounds for their preposterous propaganda.

CHON PRAISES CURRENT ROK-JAPAN RELATIONS

SK280836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 28 (YONHAP) -- Declaring that South Korea and Japan currently are enjoying "unprecedentedly" friendly relations and profound understanding, President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that the two neighboring countries should promote close cooperation to secure peace in Northeast Asia and to achieve common prosperity.

"Koreans already have overcome the exorbitant grief and shock that came in the wake of the Soviet shooting down of a Korean civil airliner and the Rangoon explosion," Chon told nine members of the Tokyo-based Japan-Korea Friendship Union during their courtesy calls at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae. "Moreover, we (Koreans) are pursuing our duties more earnestly in harmony with each other after the tragic incidents," Chon said, expressing appreciation to Korean citizens for their "great wisdom and strength" exhibited during and after the hardships.

Presenting his condolence to the bereaved families of the Japanese passengers on board downed Korean Air Lines Flight 007, Chon thanked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese nationals for their warm comfort and positive cooperation extended to Korea after the Sept. 1 downing of the Korean jetliner and the Oct. 9 blast in Rangoon.

ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS; DEFENSE MINISTER TESTIFIES

SK280116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Korea will pursue a defense cooperation with Japan on a gradual basis to cope with the growing Soviet arms buildup on the Far East, said Defense Minister Yun Song-min yesterday.

Testifying before a National Assembly plenary session, he said the country will "pursue a defense cooperation with Japan gradually when conditions are ripe, based on both the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty and the U.S.-Japan security pact." Yun gave the testimony in response to a suggestion from a ruling party lawmaker that strengthening security ties among Korea, the United States and Japan is desirable because "Washington shows signs of reinforcing its strategy toward the Far East and Moscow continues to increase its military buildup in the area."

Rep. Yim Pang-hyon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who suggested the defense cooperation, also urged the government to take steps to have Korean Armed Forces participate in joint military exercises and formulation of military strategies with the United States and Japan, provided emergencies on the Korean peninsula were involved.

The defense minister also said an intensive study is being made on the plan to exempt from the Homeland Reserve Force those youths who have not undergone active military service. Minister Yun disclosed that the nation intends to develop an early warning system to improve its defense intelligence-gathering capabilities.

Rep. Chong Chin-kil of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, asserted that priorities in defense spending should be rearranged, so that the nation could develop an early warning system on its own.

Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, testifying before the same parliamentary sitting, said that the administration intends to provide opposition politicians with all necessary information regarding major policies in an attempt to expand the area of cooperation with minority parties. The premier made it clear that the Republic of Korea will retaliate against North Korea if the communist regime perpetuates serious provocations against the South.

The government is studying various steps including filing a suit with the International Court of Justice to have the Soviet Union provide "just" compensation to the families of those victimized by the Soviet missile attack Sept. 1, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said yesterday. Yi said countries whose citizens were killed will hold a meeting in the United States shortly to discuss ways to force the USSR to compensate the tragic deaths of 269 people of many nationalities. Various measures, such as filing a suit with the International Court of Justice, will be discussed at the gathering, Yi said. The court sits in The Hague, Netherlands.

He said the government will send a delegation to the planned meeting. The new foreign minister pointed out that there are no signs that Communist China has changed and will change its basic policy toward Seoul, though it recently granted a limited number of visas to South Koreans who attended international conferences held in the country.

He described as "groundless" the recent foreign reports that Beijing might change its basic policy toward Seoul. He reminded lawmakers of the fact that Beijing still stands solidly behind North Korea. Yi indicated that it will take time for Korea to restore what had been going on diplomatically with the Soviet Union because of the Soviet destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007. On other communist countries, he said the government intends to continue efforts to improve relations with them in nonpolitical fields such as trade.

Chong of the opposition DKP urged the government to concentrate its "Nordpolitik" on Communist China which is considered exercising some influence over North Korea. In this vein, he said, emphasis in Korea's diplomacy should be placed on those nonaligned countries which are closer to Pyongyang. The main purpose of such diplomatic initiatives, he said, is to get Kim Il-song to come to the negotiation table and lead him to conclude a nonaggression pact with the South.

Yi Yong-il of the ruling DJP asserted that the government should refrain from making efforts to reconcile with the North until they and the Soviet Union show "affirmative changes" in their stance toward the Republic of Korea. He demanded that the government give up efforts to improve relations with the USSR which killed 269 people aboard a Korean airliner.

The ruling party lawmaker also demanded that the government rearrange its diplomatic goals, giving emphasis to an "economic-oriented diplomacy." On the proposed summit meeting of leaders of Pacific nations, he alleged that accent on the meeting should be placed on ways to strengthen security cooperation among the countries. Today, interpellation will concern economic issues.

Assembly Interpellation Continues

SK270706 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean lawmakers continued to query Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and other Cabinet officers on domestic and foreign policy issues as the National Assembly convened another meeting of its plenary session Thursday.

Rep. Yi Yong-il of the ruling Democratic Justice Party contended that Seoul's peace policy should be reviewed pending a change in North Korea's militant attitude.

Yi also called on the government to study other policy options toward countries like the Soviet Union with the realization that Seoul is unlikely to improve its relations with the Kremlin. He apparently made the statement in connection with the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner in which 269 people were killed.

Rep. Chong Chin-kil of the Democratic Korea Party, South Korea's leading minority party, reiterated the opposition's call for the reinstatement of dissident professors, journalists and students. "Democratic reforms alone are the way to an advanced Korea," Chong said. "The government should make clear when it will carry out an across-the-board reinstatement of politicians and students still on the blacklist."

Rep. Yim Pang-hyon of the Democratic Justice Party asked the officials what policies the government will adopt in the future toward communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China.

He contended the ultimate responsibility of the Rangoon incident rests on South Korean authorities. The authorities should have conducted an advanced probe of the Martyrs' Mausoleum where the bombing occurred that killed 17 South Koreans accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a visit to Burma, Yim said.

Opposition Questions DJP

SK261258 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 26 (YONHAP) -- Lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties Wednesday questioned the government on political, diplomatic and security issues in a plenary National Assembly session.

Rep. Kim Yong-kwang of the opposition Korea National Party, asked Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong if he had the intention of recommending to President Chon Tu-hwan the removal of political ban imposed on some former politicians, and if he planned to implement the autonomy system in major cities and provinces. Kim said he hoped that during the tenure of President Chon all the laws and systems would be "improved" so that a president will be elected by popular vote instead of by the current electoral-college system. He further urged that the government eliminate "all undemocratic elements" from various elections laws.

Rep Yim Chol-sun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said the recent series of massive financial scandals damage the people's will for national reconciliation and their confidence in the government. Saying that the government and DJP have acknowledged that the self-governing system of provinces should be implemented, Yim asked the government if it is prepared to do so.

Yu Yong-kun of the opposition Democratic Korea Party also asserted that presidential election system should be changed to a direct system and that a provincial autonomy system should be executed "immediately".

Rep Pak Chong-su, independent, asked what diplomatic countermeasures the government would take if Burma's diplomatic action against North Korea in connection with the Rangoon bomb blast will prove to be unsatisfactory.

CHON CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG KOREANS ABROAD

K270138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday urged Koreans residing abroad to be firmly united to help increase national strength to frustrate North Korean challenges and eventually achieve peaceful unification.

"Nobody will bring unification to us. We should always have a burning zeal and interest in unification. If we create an atmosphere favorable to us in the international community, we can realize unification in the 1980s by our efforts," the president said while meeting with a group of 25 Koreans residing abroad. They are now in Seoul to attend a unification seminar.

The president said that the Korean people are capable of wisely surmounting trials and challenges, and that they are now doing their best in every field of life to boost the national power, overcoming the shock caused by the KAL incident and the terror bombing in Rangoon.

He said tension on the Korean peninsula is high because North Korean communists, who are "uneasy about our remarkable national development and diplomatic superiority," are committing violence, murder and other barbaric activities. The president called on them to cope with North Korea's sabotage in Korean community abroad with "reconciliation and unity" among the Korean residents.

REVISED SOUTH AMERICAN EMIGRATION POLICY NOTED

SK250451 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 25 (YONHAP) -- In a move to rectify its South American emigration policy, the South Korean Government has shifted its policy from the promotion of individual emigration to groups of corporate employees, the Office of Fisheries said Tuesday. The policy change came after the decision to send individual farmers to South America failed, a spokesman for the office said.

Recently, the government suggested to Argentina that a corps of South Korean fishermen be sent to that nation. Initially, the suggestion received the Argentine Government's support, but a formal agreement will not be forthcoming until after the Argentine general election later in October, the spokesman said.

This new corporate emigration plan is likely to begin early in 1983, he said. To promote the new policy, the South Korean Government will grant corporations participating in the plan special financial favors, he added.

The government also plans to send fishermen to Ecuador on the same basis. Ecuador reportedly has expressed its hope to accept Korean fishermen, the spokesman said. Hansong Corp., which had already set up its subsidiary in Argentina for fisheries, is likely to send 610 emigrants early next year.

Meanwhile, Toksu Industrial Co. is conducting a feasibility study on sending fishermen to Ecuador. The seas off Argentina are abundant with cuttle and various other fish, while Ecuadorean fishing waters are known to harbor tuna.

TIMES SCRUTINIZES CHON'S BUDGET MESSAGE

SK260157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Policy Guidelines"]

[Text] The regular National Assembly session has begun its full-fledged activity with keynote speeches given yesterday by representatives of three major parties, following Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong's reading of President Chon Tu-hwan's budget message to the assembly one day earlier. Thus, after a recess of nearly a month, the third annual regular assembly session since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic has been geared into full-scale activity, in this crucial time of managing the crisis imposed upon us by various ordeals.

According to an agreed timetable, the assembly plenary session is to have six days of question-and-answer meetings on political, economic and social issues, beginning today. Then the assembly standing committees and the Budget-Settlement Committee will embark on their respective sessions on Nov. 2, to deal with relevant bills and with next year's national budget program, scaled at 10,966.7 billion won in general account expenditures.

Considering the comparatively short duration of this year's regular assembly session, the tight assembly schedule calls for more efficient operation of the regular assembly session than in other years.

During the assembly adjournment, an Inter-parliamentary Union conference took place in Seoul and a sweeping Cabinet shakeup was carried out in the wake of the Rangoon bomb blast.

In his budget message, President Chon stressed the people's firm resolve to enhance the national harmony and stability, and to strengthen the nation's defense capability and double the national strength by overcoming the recent ordeals and challenges at home and abroad.

In view of the domestic and international situations imposing many challenges on us, the message said, the government will push ahead diplomacy in the coming year to strengthen friendly and cooperative ties with all countries friendly to Korea and with Third World countries.

Outlining a wide spectrum of the government's policy guidelines for next year, the presidential message made it clear that economic policies will be directed to further consolidating the foundation of price stability, the competitiveness of domestic industries, and an improvement in the international balance of payments.

It is noteworthy in the message that the economic policy programs will be implemented in such a way as to improve the government's financial structure by limiting its outlay to the current year's level. In addition to price stability and a freeze of the spending scale, the government reaffirmed its stabilization-oriented economic policy direction, which calls for tight controls on money supply and low interest rates.

Another point notable in the budget message was that the government will increase the investment for technological renovation to two percent of the gross national product (GNP), the same level as in advanced countries, by 1986.

On the other hand, the major opposition parties, in their interpellations in the form of keynote speeches, proposed amendments to the presidential and National Assembly election laws, advocating a system to elect the president by direct popular vote.

Above all, the most important thing is to rally the people's morale and encourage them to rise above all hardships in a grand union on the great path toward the ranks of advanced countries.

OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH MYONGSONG SCANDAL FIRED

SK240903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government has fired 11 officials and relieved four others of their official positions in connection with the Myongsong Group financial scandal which surfaced in September. The officials were punished on charges of receiving bribes from the group, which had specialized in the construction and leisure industries and showed amazing growth before it toppled down under the pressure of the scandal, according to the central disciplinary committee.

Transportation Ministry Tourism Director Sung No-yong and Construction Ministry National Land Planning Director Yi Sang-tae were fired along with nine other officials. The government also suspended two officials from their offices and cut the salaries of two others. Sung and seven other officials have been arrested. Seven of the disciplined officials belonged to the Transportation Ministry, seven others were members of the Construction Ministry and the remaining five were from Home Affairs Ministry.

TSEDENBAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA AFFAIR

0W271826 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 27 Oct 83

[*"Statement of Yu. Tsedenbal on Grenada" -- MONTSAME headline -- quotation marks as received*]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 27, (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Yu. Tsedenbal received here on October 27 visiting Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Pelegrin Torras de la Luz at the latter's request. The Cuban deputy foreign minister informed the Mongolian leader of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean area, in particular of the armed intervention of the United States of America against Grenada.

Mongolian party leader and President Yu. Tsedenbal resolutely condemned the open aggression of the United States against sovereign Grenada and affirmed the warm solidarity of the Mongolian people with the people of Grenada and also those of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries of Central American and the Caribbean area in their struggle for defending their independence, revolutionary and democratic gains.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal said in part: The Government of the MPR and entire people of Mongolia denounce with deep indignation and wrath the overt armed intervention of the United States of America and its stooges against independent and sovereign Grenada.

The sovereignty of a full-fledged member of the United Nations Organization has been trampled underfoot. The principles of the charter of this organization and of international law have been flagrantly violated. This intentionally preplanned pirate action is an impudent challenge to the world community and is a display of complete disrespect of Washington for the people's right to self-determination.

"The arguments employed by the Reagan administration for justiciation of its mercenary actions are the acme of hypocrisy and an insolent violation of reason.

The involving of an infinitesimal number of contingents of troops of the most zealous adherents of Washington cannot change the essence of the American aggression.

"It's common knowledge that the policy of the New Jewel Movement Party directed at carrying out the progressive socio-economic transformations in the country and its anti-imperialist foreign political course were not to the liking of the U.S. Administration.

"Namely that is why the United States of America, taking advantage of the internal difficulties of Grenada and under the pretext of protecting the interests of its citizens living in Grenada, has resorted to direct military aggression. Nor there was any danger for the American citizens in Grenada. Neither this small country threatened any state. [as received]

"This premeditated aggression against Grenada, like the "undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua and also the expanding intrigues against socialist Cuba, are a component of the global strategy of the United States of America in suppressing the national and social liberation forces and in establishing the domination of American imperialism in the world.

"The Government of the MPR considers that the United States of America bears complete responsibility for the violation of the sovereignty of Grenada. The MPR joins its voice with that of the peaceloving public demanding an immediate removal of all the interventionist troops of foreign countries from the territory of Grenada and the granting of a chance to the Grenadian people to solve their internal problems by themselves.

"The aggression against Grenada is directly linked with the adventuristic actions of the American administration against the Republic of Cuba and Nicaragua.

"Unleashing the barbarous armed attack on Grenada, the Reagan administration is dangerously heightening the existing tense situation in the region and seriously endangers international peace.

The MPR believes that the world community should take urgent and effective measures to curb this insolent aggression of the United States of America".

HARVESTING IN PROGRESS; CROPS EXCEED LAST YEAR'S

OW050327 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 4 (MONTSAME) -- Harvesting is in full swing in People's Mongolia. According to the ministry of Agriculture of the MPR, by October 2, more than 240 thousand hectares of sowing areas have been harvested and over 340 thousand tons of crops have been gathered. Workers of big agricultural farms have finished mowing and started threshing grain crops. Experts note that at present crop harvests are by 50 percent more than in the same period last year.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG AMBASSADOR -- Ulaanbaatar, 20 October (MONTSAME) -- Guy de Muyser, the new Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the MPR, today presented his credentials to Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. At the presentation of credentials Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and Ambassador Guy de Muyser exchanged speeches, and had a friendly conversation. Attending the presentation were T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. On the same day, the Ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1506 GMT 20 Oct 83 OW]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DATA -- Ulaanbaatar, 10 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Industrial production in the MPR is growing rapidly. In the first 9 months of the current year, gross industrial production output increased by 10.3 percent, compared to the same period last year. Plans for the output of the majority of the main products of Mongolian industry in this period have been exceeded considerably, including heat and electric power, coal, lime, light weight concrete, keramzit, washed wool, woolen textiles, knitwear, leather and sheepskin, as well as meat and dairy products. Industrial tasks for raising labor productivity and increasing the share of top quality category products have been exceeded. [Summary] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Oct 83 OW]

SPK DEMANDS U.S. 'MUST QUIT GRENADA NOW'

BK280727 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 27 -- "The "Vietnam syndrome" was still affecting the U.S. society when the Reagan administration embarked on another adventure by sending U.S. Marines on an overt invasion of Grenada, an independent, sovereign country in the Caribbean.

Only the rationale of international piracy can justify the invasion by U.S. forces of that tiny republic which has a territory of a mere 345 square kilometres and which is 2,000 times smaller than the United States in terms of population.

Reagan invoked the "security of American citizens", "restoration of law and order", and "request" of east Caribbean countries. He even acted under the very nose of Britain since Grenada still belongs to the British Commonwealth.

The U.S. Government is forever speaking about self-determination, human rights, democracy and freedom, but it quickly drops the mask whenever selfish imperialist interests are at stake. Indeed, Washington and its allies could never stomach the progressive domestic and foreign policies of the Maurice Bishop government. Despite brutal political and economic pressure, Grenada, with the support of progressive people throughout the world, especially in the Caribbean region and Cuba, kept advancing proudly, with notable economic progress.

To Washington, Grenada's clearly anti-imperialist stance and its pursuit of social progress was a thorn in the side to be removed. So Reagan decided to intervene and establish a "new order" of absolute obedience to U.S. monopoly capital. This is the principal objective of the U.S. invasion. No pretexts, however high sounding, can hide it.

The invasion, so impudent, so flagrant, immediately roused public condemnation around the world because it is a serious threat to the freedom of people not only in the Caribbean but also in other parts of the world. Like Washington's actions against Nicaragua and El Salvador, the invasion of Grenada further proves the insatiable greed of U.S. imperialism.

But the time when U.S. imperialism could lord it over has gone for good. The three currents of the world revolution, which are bearing mankind forward, continue to advance. Clinging to the past and practising an outmoded policy, the Reagan administration will reap the storm. U.S. imperialism cannot dash people's hope for independence and freedom. Never will the people of Grenada allow themselves to be defeated.

The Kampuchean people, wise with their experience of U.S. and Chinese dominations, know that the struggle of the Grenada people is just beginning, and we fully support this just cause. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must quit Grenada now.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUBAN DELEGATION VISIT

BK270823 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 26 -- A joint communique was made public in Phnom Penh Monday on the visit of a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba. The document reads in full as follows:

At the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of Cuba led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, chairman of the National Assembly and member of both the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of the State Council of Cuba, paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea from October 24-25.

During his stay Flavio Bravo Pardo laid a wreath at the Victory Monument to the memory of the combatants fallen for the cause of the Kampuchean people's revolution. He paid a courtesy visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the PRK State Council. Flavio Bravo Pardo held official talks with Chea Sim, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of both the PRK National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

Present at the event, on the Kampuchean side were: Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly and vice minister of agriculture; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the front National Council; Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the PRK National Assembly, president of Kampuchean Red Cross and member of the front National Council; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and deputy to the National Assembly; Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture, president of Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association and deputy to the National Assembly; Peou Lida, deputy to the National Assembly, vice president of the Kampuchea-Cuba Friendship Association and member of the front National Council in charge of international relations; and Yos Son, head of the America and Western Europe Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

On the Cuban side were Eddy Fernandez Boada, alternate member of the CPC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee, president of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Assembly of Santiago de Cuba and deputy to the National Assembly; Faura Chomon Mediavilla, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy to the National Assembly; Orestes Quintana Marquez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Kampuchea; and Maria Luisa Martinez, deputy to the National Assembly.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and of bilateral relations and exchanged views on the international situation.

The Kampuchean side highly hailed the great revolutionary achievements recorded by the Cuban people over these past years, and expressed the conviction that the Cuban people, under the leadership of the CPC headed by respected and beloved Comrade Fidel Castro would gain still greater victories.

The Kampuchean side warmly acclaimed the positive character of the foreign policy of the Government of the Republic of Cuba and its major role in the Nonaligned Movement in preserving the movement's fundamental principles which provide for struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, expansionism and hegemony, and for the abolition of economic and social inequities which are adversely affecting the developing countries.

The Kampuchean side strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for its repeated acts of aggression and threats against the Republic of Cuba and Central American states. It voiced unreserved support for the just struggles of the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, Suriname, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, and other Latin American countries for peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integration. It warmly acclaimed the six-point proposal of the Nicaraguan Government and the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution to the Central America issue, against U.S. threats and military intervention.

On behalf of the PRK Central Committee and the government and people of the PRK, Chea Sim expressed profound, sincere gratitude to the CPC Central Committee and the government and people of the Republic of Cuba for their support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, for the defence and construction of socialist-oriented Kampuchea.

The Cuban party highly valued the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past years, and expressed the belief that under the leadership of the KPRP headed by esteemed and beloved Comrade Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean people would achieve still greater success in their noble revolutionary cause.

The Cuban party condemned the expansionists in Beijing who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the forces in opposing the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries and who are threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It voiced full support for the legitimate, integral right of representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at all international forums, and the stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries as expounded at the resolutions of the Indochinese summit and at the various meetings of the foreign ministers of the three countries as the only solution which can restore and guarantee peace in the region.

The two parties strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and their allies who are stepping up the arms race, creating tension in the world and threatening to use nuclear weapons against mankind. They voiced full support for the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and other peace-loving countries for an end to the arms race, for disarmament, for the prevention of a nuclear war, and for safeguarding world peace.

The two sides voiced unreserved support for the struggles of the Arab people, among them the Palestinian people, against Israeli aggression, as well as the struggles of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and the frontline countries against the apartheid regime, and the struggle of the people of Western Sahara for self-determination.

The two parties expressed full support for the struggle of the Afghan people in defence of the gains of the April revolution, and that of the South Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, for peace and the reunification of the two Korean territories.

The two parties welcomed the success of this visit which they regarded as a highly important event in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban party expressed profound thanks for the warm, fraternal welcome of the KPRP and the National Assembly, the government and the people of the PRK.

Flavio Bravo Pardo invited Chea Sim for an official visit to the Republic of Cuba. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be fixed later on.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS ALBANIA'S HOXHA ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

BK180247 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party, on the occasion of Comrade Hoxha's 75th birthday. Among other things, the message said:

The Kampuchean party, government, and people are very elated at the victories scored by the Albanian people. We are confident that under your wise leadership, the Albanian people will never make even greater achievements in their revolutionary cause.

I would like to express deep gratitude to you and to the Albanian party, government, and people for supporting and encouraging the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary force, -- and for the independence of and socialism in Kampuchea as well as for their contribution to strengthening peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. May the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two countries strengthen and develop with every passing day.

I wish you good health, powerful strength, and greater successes in your noble mission.

CHAN SI RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

BK221125 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Oct (SPK) -- This morning, Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, received in audience in Phnom Penh Lyuden Damyanov, the new Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea. The diplomat conveyed the Bulgarian leaders' sentiments of friendship and fraternal solidarity to Chairman Chan Si and affirmed Bulgaria's support for the Kampuchean revolution.

For his part, Chan Si, on behalf of the party, government, and people of Kampuchea, sincerely thanked the Bulgarian party, government, and people for their material and moral assistance for the reconstruction of Kampuchea. The meeting was held in an atmosphere marked with friendship and mutual understanding.

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV'S 'BITTER' DEFEAT AT UN

BK280317 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Disgraceful and Bitter Defeat at the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly's 20 October decision to accept and recognize Democratic Kampuchea's credentials and seat in the United Nations without a voice was a disgraceful and bitter defeat for the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

In the past, when the UN General Assembly met to examine credentials, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors always raised objections against Democratic Kampuchea's credentials and seat and demanded that the UN General Assembly hold a vote. However, this year the Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not dare raise any objection against Democratic Kampuchea's credentials or demand that the UN General Assembly hold a vote. This clearly shows the great isolation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the international arena.

In previous years, Vietnam dared to raise objections against Democratic Kampuchea's credentials because it thought it could fool some people. This year, however, Vietnam is more isolated than ever before. Even among those countries which once supported Vietnam, a number stopped doing so this year. They made it clear in advance to Vietnam that they could not continue to support Vietnam's dirty cause by cosponsoring a draft resolution opposing Democratic Kampuchea's credentials as in previous years. Therefore, Vietnam was isolated. The forces which used to support it were falling off.

In this situation, if Vietnam dared demand that the UN General Assembly hold a vote as in previous years, it would certainly have been defeated and in a more serious and disgraceful way than before for the voices supporting Vietnam have been declining whereas those supporting our Democratic Kampuchea have increased more than in previous years.

As Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said in Bangkok upon returning from the UN General Assembly, if the Hanoi Vietnamese and their clique did not dare propose that the UN General Assembly vote on Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations, it was because they had already foreseen defeat. Thus, Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' serious defeat clearly reflects the overall situation of the Vietnamese on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea where over 250,000 Vietnamese troops have been bogged down and are sliding toward final defeat. At the same time, it reflects the good progress of the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, and the CGDK in both the military and diplomatic fields.

This is the real situation which has been progressing during the past almost 5 years. It is one in which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been gradually sliding down both on the battlefield and in the international arena. As for our Kampuchean people's struggle, it has been advancing step by step on the battlefield as well as in the international arena, and the world has more vigorously supported and assisted us. Therefore, time is not in the favor of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors but that of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Therefore, as long as our Kampuchean nation and people remain united and persistently continue to struggle, we will certainly win the final victory to liberate our country and nation and safeguard our Kampuchean nation, people, and race forever. Through this, we will contribute to defending peace and stability throughout Southeast Asia.

VODK CLAIMS VIETNAMESE INTENSIFYING 'EXTERMINATION'

HK270539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Oct 83

["News commentary": "In Phnum Sampeou District, the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors are Intensifying the Extermination of Our People"]

[Text] In early October, 50 of our people in Boeng Prei, Peak Sbaek, Krapoe, Ta Ngen, and Phnum Sampeou villages in Phnum Sampeou District, Battambang Province, were executed by the Vietnamese enemy for no reason; 300 others were rounded up and kept within a thorny enclosure to prevent them from leaving. These 300 people are dying through Vietnamese execution and starvation.

This is the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' policy of exterminating our Kampuchean race. In accordance with their criminal policy, they have exterminated over 2.5 million of our Kampuchean people during the past 5 years, and they are still doing it daily with fascist savagery through every means: summary execution, use of every type of toxic chemical weapon, and starvation.

This great criminal act of race extermination by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has constantly fanned the flames of national anger and that of every Khmer. Our people are determined to unite as one and collaborate with our national army and guerrillas to fight and chase the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all have left our Kampuchean territory.

VODK CHARGES VIETNAMESE WITH FORCED CONSCRIPTION

BK280420 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] On 1 October, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up many of our youths in Kompong Chhnang Province and sent them to Vietnam for military training. The youths were first sent to Phnom Penh, from whence they were shipped to Vietnam. However, many youths escaped, including one from Baribo District who returned home.

The Vietnamese enemy is currently intensifying the draft of our youths to serve in the army and die for the Vietnamese everywhere. The current Vietnamese drive to conscript our youths in Kampuchea is far more barbarous and cruel than the previous times for the Vietnamese are very much in an impasse as their forces have been attacked and depleted by our national army and guerrillas. Furthermore, the Vietnamese soldiers -- new and old -- are terrified and deserting daily. Despite the sending of more reinforcement troops from Vietnam, this lack of fighting force cannot be replaced. Therefore, the Vietnamese have intensified their draft of Kampuchea to fill the gap.

Faced with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' cruel and barbaric act which attempts to get Khmer to fight Khmer and die on their behalf, our Kampuchean people and youths must further heighten vigilance and avoid being conscripted. They must continue to oppose the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and unite with our national army and guerrillas to completely thwart the Vietnamese enemy's draft in Kampuchea. In brief, we Khmer should not fight against fellow Khmer and die for the Vietnamese, but instead must unite and smash the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to safeguard our Kampuchean nation and race.

REFUGEES SAY SRV URGING CHINESE TO EMIGRATE

BK270153 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnam has encouraged Kampucheans of Chinese decent to leave Kampuchea so as to allow more room in the country for Vietnamese settlers, Thai military sources at the border quoted newly arrived refugees as saying.

About 300 Chinese Kampucheans arrived at the Thai border opposite Nong Samet in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province on Tuesday. A further 160 Kampucheans of Chinese descent are expected to arrive tomorrow, the military officers quoted the refugees as saying.

The refugees were from various areas of Kampuchea -- including Phnom Penh -- where Vietnamese have settled.

The sources said they were told by the refugees that Vietnamese soldiers had arranged truck transportation for them from Phnom Penh to Battambang, from where they continued to journey to the Thai border.

The refugees had to pay the Vietnamese and Khmer guides in gold for the journey to the border, the military sources quoted the refugees as saying.

The Khmer resistance coalition, Democratic Kampuchea, has claimed that Vietnam has sent as many as 600,000 Vietnamese settlers into Kampuchea under a plan to "Vietnamise" the country.

STATEMENT ON U.S. 'INVASION' OF GRENADA

BK271354 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[27 October statement by LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] On 25 October 1983, the Reagan administration dispatched nearly 2,000 paratroopers and navy men, supported by several aircraft, warships, and some troops of its lackeys in the Caribbean Sea, to invade and seize Grenada -- a small island nation in the Caribbean region -- under the pretext of protecting the U.S. citizens and maintaining public order and security in that country while, in fact, it wanted to wipe out the revolutionary forces and progressive people in Grenada and commit provocations against Grenada's friends. The flagrant act of aggression by the current U.S. administration against the revolutionary government and people of Grenada is not the first one it has committed in this region. Everyone must remember very well that in 1964, the U.S. imperialists sent tens of thousands of their troops to attack and occupy the Dominican Republic.

The U.S. action arrogantly encroaches upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Grenada, clearly violates international law and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, and vehemently provokes peace-loving people throughout the world, thus aggravating the tense situation in Central America, the Caribbean Sea and the world.

The LPDR Government solemnly condemns the military aggression committed by the United States and its lackeys against Grenada, demands that they immediately and unconditionally withdraw their invasion forces from Grenada, cease all acts of interfering in the internal affairs of Grenada, and strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the people of Grenada. The government they have formed after the invasion is merely a puppet and illegitimate regime which will serve only the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

The LPDR Government resolutely supports the heroic struggle of the people of Grenada and other peoples in the Caribbean region against the U.S. aggressors to safeguard their national independence, contributing to the defense of peace in Central America and the world.

The just struggle of the people of Grenada, a member of the Nonaligned Movement, will certainly triumph!

Vientiane, 27 October 1983

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES MPR DELEGATION

BK270533 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 October Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from the high-level military delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Lieutenant General Jamsrangijn Yondon, defense minister of the MPR.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Major General Siphon Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defense, and Comrade Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, during the courtesy call. Comrade Cen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA, joined Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the guests.

The guests and the hosts held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly hailed and wished the delegation splendid success in its visit to Laos, which is aimed at further strengthening the militant solidarity between the two armies and peoples of Laos and Mongolia and contributing to building and promoting the strength of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as its diamond-hard wall. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also extended warm and cordial regards to the MPR party and state leaders and wished the fraternal Mongolian people new and greater successes in building and developing their country.

Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon thanked Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for the warm welcome and extended regards from the MPR party and state leaders to the LPDR party and state leaders.

The MPR high-level military delegation led by Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon, defense minister of the MPR, arrived in Vientiane by special plane on the afternoon of 26 October for an official friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry.

A special welcoming ceremony was held at Wattai Airport. Present were Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan, Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, and Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, deputy ministers of national defense; and cadres and high-ranking and intermediate-level officers from the three departments of the National Defense Ministry. Also present were Orsoogiy Nyamaa, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and the Soviet and Vietnamese military attaches to Laos.

As soon as Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon and other members of the delegation left the special plane, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon and other deputy national defense ministers shook hands with and warmly and cordially embraced the state guests. Then Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon led Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon to review a guard of honor and shake hands with the military attaches and cadres waiting to welcome them.

At 1630 Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon and his party laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown heroes to pay tribute to the Lao revolutionary combatants and heroes who sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation and the socialist cause.

On the evening of the same day, Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon received at the reception room of the National Defense Ministry Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon and his party. On this occasion, Comrade Khamtai Siphandon wholeheartedly hailed the visit which serves to promote the fraternal militant solidarity, solid friendship mutual assistance between the armies and peoples of Laos and Mongolia. Then Comrade Khamtai Siphandon hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Lt Gen Jamsrangiy Yondon and his delegation. Art and literature programs were organized to welcome the delegation.

INDONESIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK070808 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 6 October, Bambang Kusumonegoro, new ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the LPDR, presented credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC. After receiving the credentials, Souphanouvong talked with his guest in an atmosphere of friendship. He stressed the strengthening of solidarity between Laos and Indonesia, aimed at ensuring peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region in the interests of the people of each country. Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and head of the Presidential Office, also joined President Souphanouvong in receiving the guest.

EDITORIALS ASSAILED U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA

Troops 'Must Quit'

BK280258 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Forces Must Quit Grenada Right Now"]

[Text] All is over bar the shouting, and if the White House has ears it can hear the din coming all the way from Moscow to Havana, and from the U.S. Congress and Tokyo newspapers. The moral and legal questions involved in the invasion of Grenada will be argued for months to come but what action the United States has to take is immediate. According to all reports, the fighting in Grenada -- at least the resistance put up by Cubans who had organized themselves into a militia -- is over; Grenada's governor general Sir Paul Scoon has been freed from house arrest unharmed; the 1,000-odd Americans who were in Grenada at the time of the invasion are safe and are returning home.

There is no problem of logistics for the United States and the civilians and the troops can be airlifted back home in short order. There can be no evasions now and if the United States does not end its commitment in Grenada today, those who found some sympathy for President Ronald Reagan's action in responding to the call of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) will begin to wonder about the real intentions of the U.S. Administration. The *raison d'être* of the invasion -- that Grenadian threat to OECS members should be removed -- does not wash any longer.

Several suggestions as to possible solutions have been put forth by the Caribbean states themselves. One of them is far-fetched and, since most of the OECS members belong to the Commonwealth, Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has suggested in the United Nations that a contingent of Commonwealth troops should be sent to Grenada to keep the peace until such time elections can be held and the Grenadians can elect a government for themselves. We consider this a pretty good suggestion but it is hardly feasible.

What is immediately practicable is that the small contingent of OECS troops which accompanied the U.S. troops must stay and they should be sufficient to keep the peace temporarily. After all Grenada is not a very big country and it would be able to keep the peace among the population which just exceeds 100,000 with a small force. It has also been reported that the main resistance, surprising the U.S. forces, came from the Cubans and now since that has been overcome, the OECS forces will have little problem. Political solutions will, of course, take time. But the obvious one which has already been suggested will be for Governor General Sir Paul to form an interim government with the help of persons who are popular among the people and who are proven patriots. While the process of elections should be speeded up, time must be first given for that tiny country to achieve stability which has been wrecked by unrepresentative governments, foreign influences, and coups d'état.

But right now all eyes are on the United States and it has taken a severe beating from friends and foes alike. And there is only one way she can salvage whatever prestige she might have lost during the past three days. And that is to quit Grenada. And we mean: NOW. Any further prevarication, any further procrastination, will only smudge her escutcheon beyond repair.

Invasion Must Be Condemned

BK280540 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The World Must Condemn the U.S. Invasion of Grenada"]

[Text] In early 1979 the world condemned Vietnam whose troops invaded Kampuchea, toppled the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and established the Heng Samrin puppet regime in its place.

Late that year, the Soviet Union sent its army into Afghanistan, toppled the government of President Hafizollah Amin, and set up a new government under President Babrak Karmal. The Soviet Union did not escape world condemnation. The acts of both Vietnam and the Soviet Union constituted interference in the sovereignty and internal affairs of other countries.

Now the United States has followed the step taken by Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It sent 2,000 Marines into Grenada. The U.S. invasion of Grenada was also interference in the internal affairs and a violation of the sovereignty of a small country whose armed strength can never resist a power like the United States -- Grenada only has 1,200 soldiers. The political chaos in Grenada cannot justify the U.S. invasion. It is for the people of a country to settle problems which take place in their country, not for another country to send in forces interfering like that. What other countries can do is present the matter to the United Nations and appeal for a boycott or condemnation by the international community.

What happened in Grenada is a warning to small countries of the danger from world powers, no matter if they are left or right. World powers claim that it is their right to interfere in the affairs of small countries considered as satellites in their respective sphere of influence, such as what the Soviet Union did with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the countries in Eastern Europe considered under the sphere of Soviet influence.

The same reasoning applied to Grenada. The United States considers Grenada in its sphere of influence. According to the Monroe Doctrine, America belongs to the Americans people and those from other continents must not put their hands on it. The United States sent troops into Grenada this time because it saw that the revolutionary leaders of Grenada were bringing the country into the sphere of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The United States did not want to see this happen. It therefore took action. Anyway, the world must condemn this act of military intervention.

EDITORIALS COMMENT ON BOMBING IN BEIRUT

U.S. Caught in Dilemma

BK271202 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Uselessness of Peacekeepers Made Obvious"]

["Text] When a tragedy of the magnitude that occurred in Beirut on Sunday, killing over 160 American Marines and 25 French soldiers, the world reacts with important anger and bitterness. The world reaction was the same when a Korean airliner was shot down and a blast in Rangoon killed several South Koreans and Burmese. But there will be always some people who will smile. The Beirut tragedy will obviously be welcomed both in Moscow and Damascus and if one takes a long view there can be no doubt that some benefit will accrue to the Soviet Union because it always thrives on the destabilization of areas whether they be Africa, Middle East or Southeast Asia.

There is very little that the peacekeeping force in Beirut, composed of Americans, Frenchmen, Italians and British can do about it. The Soviet Union's official newspapers, PRAVDA, has already said that the Americans are finding themselves in a situation similar to the Vietnam war and at least one friend of the U.S. former Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has said that the bombings reinforced his belief that the Americans were on the losing side in Lebanon and should get out. The peacekeeping force in Beirut, led by the Americans, got in under precarious circumstances and are belatedly finding out that bringing peace to Lebanon is a near impossible task, because the several factions involved are not at all interested in achieving an agreement.

The peacekeeping force got into Beirut because the Israelis sliced through Lebanon in June last year and in no time at all had the Palestinians in Beirut in a death grip.

The Americans had all the good intentions in the world when they stepped in to make peace in Lebanon and went through intense negotiations to get all foreign forces -- Syrians, Israelis and Palestinian guerrillas -- out of Lebanon. The Israelis promptly agreed to that since they had already broken the back of Palestinian armed aggression against them and retreated to a cordon sanitaire in South Lebanon, leaving the peacekeeping force, mainly the Americans, to clear up the mess.

The intense diplomatic effort launched by the Americans, even though backed up by Saudi Arabia behind the scenes, proved to be a failure since all the Syrian weapons destroyed by the Israelis had been replaced by better ones by the Russians, and the Druze and Christian militiamen were fighting their own war and sniping at the peacekeeping forces. Sunday's tragedy came as something of a finale. At the moment the Americans are caught between the horns of a dilemma -- they can neither withdraw from the mission they have undertaken nor can they act aggressively against the warring factions and the Syrians, taking on responsibilities that will bring to head again the "Vietnam syndrome" in the United States.

There are no answers but reports from Washington are asking a whole range of questions: Will the U.S. maintain its peacekeeping commitment to Lebanon if, as seems likely, talks among warring Lebanese factions scheduled to open soon in Switzerland fail to produce rapid reconciliation and an end to the fighting? Will the U.S. increase its military role in Lebanon and, if so, would this be in concert with allies including Isreal? What exactly is the U.S. strategic interest in Lebanon which is neither a close neighbour like Central America nor a major oil producer like Saudi Arabia? What steps, if any, will the U.S. take against outside powers such as the Soviet Union, Syria and Iran that it accuses of at least indirect responsibility? And, of course, there are many other questions.

The U.S. Congress, which has already vetoed a White House suggestion that the Marines be kept in Lebanon for 18 months, is holding "crisis consultations" as to what to do. Public opinion will be whipped up by television networks and anti-administration congressmen. President Ronald Reagan has some unpalatable decisions to make, especially if he decides to run for another term in the White House.

Lives Seem 'Meaningless' in Beirut

BK271532 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: A City Where People's Lives Are Meaningless"]

[Text] Another explosion took place in the capital of Lebanon and killed many people there. Bomb attacks occur quite regularly in this wild city. In the last incident, two trucks loaded with 300 kg of dynamite were driven into installations holding U.S. and French soldiers. It was a suicide mission. The explosion leveled a four-story building housing American soldiers, killing 161 of them to date. Some 25 French soldiers were also killed in another seven-story building hit by the explosion.

The incident constitutes a great loss on the part of the United States. It is said that the soldiers who were sent to preserve peace had to die as victims of a cruel act of terrorism. More than ever, people are killing each other without even knowing each other. Beirut has become a city where lives are meaningless.

After the incident, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Iran was probably behind the incident. On the U.S. part, the incident affects U.S. President Reagan's image and could affect the results of the U.S. presidential election next year. For this reason President Reagan will have to do something to save the face of his government.

The U.S. Government has stated that it will persistently maintain peace in Lebanon despite the explosion and the calls for a withdrawal of U.S. troops. However, a realistic look at Lebanon indicates that peace can never materialize there because it is a nation that was established as the result of ethnic and religious conflicts. Foreign interference and external support for the conflicting parties have also exacerbated the situation. Peace can never materialize in this kind of situation. Therefore, the expression of good intentions on the part of the U.S. Government or other governments to send troops to help maintain peace in Lebanon will be fruitless. Only when other countries wash their hands of the conflict in Lebanon and encourage the people of different ethnic backgrounds and religious beliefs to reconcile their differences can Lebanon escape from the conditions in which there is no regard for human life.

Lessons To Be Learned

BK280936 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Beirut Explosion -- Many Lessons"]

[Text] On Monday morning, trucks loaded with explosives were driven into buildings housing American and French soldiers in Beirut, causing at least 191 U.S. Marines and French soldiers to be killed and 95 others wounded. Two buildings were severely damaged.

After the incident, the U.S. leader declared that U.S. forces in Lebanon will remain there and reinforcements will be sent to Lebanon to bolster the morale of U.S. forces there. As for France, French President Mitterrand visited camps of French forces in Beirut and inspected the explosion site. Many Western leaders issued statements denouncing the perpetrator of the incident and expressed their condolences.

While the United States believed Iran committed the incident, which the Iranian Foreign Ministry denied, another U.S. source felt that extremists in Lebanon were responsible, and yet another source said it was the work of "the Islamic revolutionary movement." Lebanese radio charged that it was collusion between Syria and Iran -- Syria providing the explosives and Iran supplying the personnel. In short, the perpetrators of the incident are still to be identified. Identification is made even more difficult by the political conflict in the Middle East which has been continuing for some time and involves many groups. Among the parties in the conflict and their supporters are Lebanon, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Palestine, Libya, the USSR, the United States, the UK, France, and so forth.

MATUPHUM and other papers have regularly reported on the complexity of the situation in the Middle East. We are saddened by the loss of lives. MATUPHUM editorials have strongly opposed the use of violence to solve problems on a temporary basis without trying to solve the basic underlying social cause. Much blood and tears have been shed by people in the Middle East and the Western countries. As the United States supports Israel and the Lebanese Government and as the Soviet Union supports the Palestinians, Syria, and other Lebanese factions, can we say with a free conscience that U.S. troops are sent to Lebanon to preserve peace at a time when the USSR has pointed out that it has no troops in Lebanon while the United States has?

The political problem which has resulted in continued fighting in the Middle East has been caused by the injustice dealt to and deprivation of freedom of the minority groups there, which have resulted in near extinction of some ethnic groups. And this does not include the expulsion of the people from the land that previously belonged to them. The superpowers have subsequently moved in to keep the injustice going and encourage fighting by providing arms, financial, and even personnel support to the conflicting parties.

This has created a proxy war. In this situation, the dispatch of troops to the area of conflict therefore constitutes an effort to maintain power and spread influence in that strategic area as long and as much as possible. By saying this we are referring to all parties which have become involved in the situation. The external support has escalated the conflict, resulting in violence in such forms as bombings, assassinations, and so forth. The perpetrators of the violence felt that their actions could solve the problem. As for us, the cause of violence and its development should be studied thoroughly. We should not jump to a conclusion and take sides without thorough consideration.

Many young Americans lost their lives in the Vietnam war. Strong opposition to the war in the United States was generated by the fact that no one could answer convincingly why the United States became involved in Vietnam. Now the United States is repeating its bitter history. How many more American lives will be lost in this foreign land? France also faces the same situation. The explosion in Beirut will have a negative effect on President Reagan's presidential election campaign and will affect the future of President Mitterrand as well.

We only hope that the Beirut incident will teach all sides a lesson. At least let us be thorough in our look at the problem and come to a conclusion. Another thing is that all problems should be solved at their root causes, not in a piecemeal way.

Peacekeepers Must Stay

BK271154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Beirut Attack and the Peace Debate"]

[Text] There are no words, as President Reagan told his nation, to express either the grief or the outrage which spring from the terrible bombing of the U.S. Marine and French military headquarters in Beirut. The suicide terrorist attacks which killed and maimed so many causes revulsion throughout virtually the entire world.

Yet it seems that words will have to suffice to express both the grief and the outrage. For the Americans and the French -- and the British and Italians for that matter -- are not fighting a war in Lebanon. They have no "enemy excepting war itself. Their purpose in the war-torn capital of Lebanon is to keep the peace, such as it is. Their purpose is to create an oasis, or a semblance of one, so that concerned parties, Lebanese and foreigner alike, can talk over their differences. Then, perhaps, the eight-year civil and international war can be ended.

There are abroad those who oppose a rational peace in Lebanon. There are those, for that matter, who oppose any peace at all. The kamikaze attacks on the Americans and the French on Sunday appear aimed at next Monday's Geneva talks. In the Swiss city, all interested Lebanese factions are scheduled to sit down together and discuss practical matters. These are matters like peace, power-sharing, the end of killing. The Beirut attacks which killed so many young Americans and Frenchmen must not be allowed to interfere with this process. Above all, hasty decisions by any of the concerned parties must be avoided. American liberals can be expected to use the deaths of the Marines as part of their continuing campaign to force the U.S. military out of Lebanon. Similarly, French politicians opposed to the policies of President Mitterrand are already leaning on public opinion for the same ends.

There is a chance that with the peacekeeping force in Lebanon, full-scale war will erupt once again, bringing all the factions of the past into it.

It could well, indeed it almost certainly will, involve the 7,000 Soviet advisers now in Syria. It will certainly involve the Syrians, who have refused thus far to pull their forces out of Lebanon. It may again suck in the Israelis. The wild and weird fanatics who drive the men who drive the suicide-car bombs will be unleashed in full against a population which deserves better. All of this may happen with the peacekeeping force in place. But it most certainly will occur if the peacekeepers pull out and create a sudden vacuum.

The dead of Sunday's terrible attack must be mourned and remembered. Practically, steps must be taken to try to prevent a recurrence of such terrible attacks. But pulling out the multinational force in haste because of the two terrorist bombings would be the wrong decision. The response to terrorist fanatics should never be to accede to their demands, for they themselves are unworthy. To deny their existence would be folly, of course. But to let them dictate policy would be an even greater folly.

PREM SPEECH VIEWS ASEAN-JAPAN COOPERATION

BK280400 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 83 p 21

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon suggested that Japan follow up on the progress of ASEAN economic cooperation and try to support it as much as possible. In an opening speech delivered by Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Suli Mahasanthana at the 10th ASEAN-Japan businessmen's meeting at the Royal Orchid Hotel yesterday, Gen Prem also said he believed that a politically and economically strong ASEAN will be crucial to the progress and stability of the entire Asia-Pacific region. He said ASEAN remains Japan's important supplier of raw materials and a vast market with great potentials for Japanese manufactured products, while Japan remains its largest trading partner and an important source of investment capital, technology and knowhow for the process of industrialization. "I thus wish to emphasize that it is our wish to see the relationship grow even stronger," he said. Gen Prem noted that ASEAN is prepared to do all it can to promote more trade and investment with Japan. "It is determined as we (ASEAN) are to join hands with you (Japan) in tackling any problems or obstacle that might get in the way in a spirit of cooperation and partnership, for mutual benefits," he added.

Although there are signs of recovery in ASEAN economies, he said, some ASEAN countries' improvement is still small relative to the basic problems faced by the countries. "ASEAN will not be able to make the gain that we desire in our economic growth rate unless we can expand exports," he noted. An expansion of ASEAN's exports to Japan will have a real impact on its export growth and economies as well. He also said there were indications that circumstances will prove to be more conducive to the promotion of free trade. The expansion in scope and depth of ASEAN-Japanese business partnership should also set its sight firmly on the promotion of investment links, he said. "The basic factors making for worldwide returns on investments are in the ASEAN countries," he said, reasoning that ASEAN has abundant natural resources, plentiful energy supplies, worthwhile hard-working labor force, a ready market to absorb manufactured products and a firm commitment to free enterprises.

In return, Mr Taizo Watanabe, Japanese charge d'affaires in Bangkok, delivered a message of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the meeting. Mr Nakasone said in his message that he actively supports ASEAN's efforts to achieve regional solidarity and cooperation and would endeavor to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between ASEAN and Japan. "I intend to devote great effort to such fields as the transfer of industrial technology, scientific cooperation, and youth exchanges and will continue to work for steady progress in these and other relevant projects," he said.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN GRENADA INVASION

OW271634 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- Vietnamese mass organizations have issued statements strongly condemning the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Grenada.

A joint statement from the committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples, the peace committee, and the Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, says: "The Vietnamese people, together with all progressive people in the world, energetically protest against the extremely serious act of intervention and aggression of the Reagan administration in Grenada. We firmly demand that the United States withdraw immediately its troops and those of its lackeys from Grenada, and let the Grenadian people settle their own internal affairs."

"The Women's Union in its statement says; "We demand that the United States withdraw at once its troops from Grenada and stop its aggression against that country."

In their statement, the Vietnam Youth Federation, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the university students union say: "The Vietnamese youth especially students, express their solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the youth, students and the entire people of Grenada against the U.S. imperialists....We resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys stop immediately their acts of aggression against Grenada, withdraw all their troops from that country and let the Grenadian people settle their own affairs."

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS CPSU'S ALIYEV AT STATE CEREMONY

OW271645 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- A state ceremony was held at the government guest house here this afternoon to welcome a delegation of the communist party and the Government of the Soviet Union led by Geydar A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Punctually at 16:00 hours (Hanoi time), a motorcade carrying the messengers from the land of the great Lenin and the fraternal Soviet people and escorted by motorized policemen came to a halt in front of the government guest house.

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and many other Vietnamese party and state leaders stepped up to the limousines and warmly hugged first Vice-Chairman G. A. Aliyev and the other members of the delegation amidst the uproarious cheers and applause of nearly 2,000 representatives of the Hanoi population.

Among the well-wishers at the entrance to the guest house were Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the state Planning Commission; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the party Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the Women's Union; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its international department; Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship

Association; Le Khac, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee chairman of the Hanoi people's committee; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After a group of red-scarved children presented the delegation with bouquets of flowers, Chairman Pham Van Dong and the distinguished Soviet guests waved their hands to the cheery crowds standing in front of the guest house and along Ngo Quyen Street, who waved miniature flags of two countries and flowers and chanted slogans in praise of the great friendship and fraternal solidarity between the two communist parties.

When the delegation started to enter the guest house, a brigade of 100 red-scarved children drummed a march and a guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army presented a salute. Also present at the ceremony were many staff members of the Soviet in Hanoi and Soviet specialists working in Vietnam.

Vice-Chairman G.A. Aliyev thanked the communist party, the government and the people of Vietnam for this honourable welcome. He said: "We would like to extend to you and, through you, to the Hanoi population and the Vietnamese people as a whole the warmest greetings of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union, of Comrade Yuriy Andropov and of the heterogeneous Soviet working people. The forthcoming talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese delegations will contribute to consolidating and strengthening the relations between our two parties and two countries as well as the Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific and technical cooperation."

Chairman Pham Van Dong said in reply: "We welcome you, from the land of the Great October Revolution, to our country with all our enthusiasm, with our boundless affections, esteem and admiration for the communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, who have built up an extremely cause not only for themselves, but also for all the oppressed working people throughout the world."

He wished the delegation high success in its current official friendship to Vietnam.

LE KHAC, USSR ENVOY MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW271651 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Trade held a get-together here yesterday with officials from the Soviet trade mission and economic counsellors' office on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Present on the occasion were Le Khac, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign trade, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Speaking on this occasion, Minister Le Khac said: "Expanding our economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union constitute a source of strength and a necessary condition for us to step up production, develop our economy and stabilize and improve our people's living standard, thus actively contributing to our socialist construction and national defence." He highly appreciated the cooperation of the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet trade mission and economic counsellors' office with the Vietnamese foreign trade organizations.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin highly appraised the contribution of economic and trade relations to the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and expressed his confidence in the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

In Ho Chi Minh City, diversified activities in this connection have been held over the past few days, including a widespread labor emulation campaign launched by the local trade unions, photo exhibitions on major achievements on the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. cooperation over the past five years and achievements of the Soviet people, a week of Soviet films, cultural and artistic activities and seminars.

NHAN DAN SUPPORTS USSR-CSSR-GDR 'AGREEMENT'

OW270948 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- The recent agreement between the Soviet, G.D.R. and Czechoslovak Governments "is a smart response to the callous and irresponsible challenge of the Reagan administration," says the Hanoi daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The newspaper recalls Soviet President Yuriy Andropov's stern warning on September 28 that the U.S.S.R. would take appropriate steps to counter all attempts to break the recently formed military-strategic balance.

"The Vietnamese people," NHAN DAN says, fully support the necessary measures contemplated by the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia. These measures spell out their firm determination to maintain the security of the socialist community as well as to safeguard peace and security of other nations in Europe and the rest of the world.

"The U.S.S.R., the socialist community and peace-loving humankind have the necessary strength and capacity to prevent war. The world situation is getting strained and world peace is being jeopardized by the hotheads in Washington. However, the U.S. posture and strength are no longer what they were in the past. They could not regain the upper hand even if they managed to install medium-range and winged missiles in Western Europe."

The provocateurs must be hit back by those they provoke, and the aspiration for peace has become an invincible force worldwide ready to grind to dust all war-seeking forces," the paper concludes.

POWER MINISTER DESCRIBES USSR POWER PLANT AID

OW220236 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 21 -- Minister of Power Pham Khai, in an article published in NHAN DAN today, says that the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam draw up a general scheme for power development up to 1995 with an eye to requirements in the year 2000.

His article is written in honor of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It says:

"The Soviet Union is helping Vietnam build two major power plants, the Pha Lai thermo-electric plant and the Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant. The assembling of the four turbines at Pha Lai, each with a capacity of 110,000 kilowatts, is expected to be completed by the end of 1985.

By that time, the plant will produce annually upward of 2.6 billion kWh, i.e. more than the total output of the power plants in northern Vietnam at present. The Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant with a planned capacity of 1,920,000 kilowatts will be a pride-worthy project of Vietnam's power industry and the entire Vietnamese people. It will bring about many benefits at the same time: supplying electricity at low cost, regulating the flow of the Da River, diverting the big floods to ensure the safety of the dike system at catchment basins, increasing the water storage capacity in the dry season, improving transport along the Da River, and creating new water reservoirs for fish rearing and tourism...

After the Hoa Binh plant, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam build the Ta Bu hydro-electric plant in the upper reaches of the Da River. This plant, with a projected capacity of from three to four million kilowatts, will basically secure the Red River Delta against the threat of annual floods.

The Soviet Union is also assisting Vietnam in constructing a system of 220-kv transmission lines and transformer stations, many 110-kv lines as well as a system of 35-kv lines in order to make full use of the new big electric energy.

In southern Vietnam, apart from consolidating the existing electric plants, the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam speedily conduct feasibility surveys and draw up the blueprint for the construction of the Tri An hydro-electric power plant on Dong Nai River which is expected to turn out 1.6 billion kWh a year.

Vietnam has great potentials for hydro-electricity. According to preliminary surveys, from 60 to 80 billion kWh can be exploited each year from this resource. With Soviet assistance, plans are afoot for the construction of big, medium as well as small sized hydro-electric power plants throughout the country. In the not too distant future, Vietnam will be provided with high-voltage lines running the length of the country to link the power stations into a national integrated grid.

To help advance Vietnam's electricity industry step by step to international level, the Soviet Union has done its best to help Vietnam in research on electric science and technology. Besides the transfer of electric technology, it has received large numbers of Vietnamese students and researchers and is collaborating with Vietnam in many research projects in the field of electric energy. Tens of thousands of workers and cadres of the electricity service have been trained and matured at construction sites and factories in the country and through their work beside Soviet experts. Hundreds of cadres who have graduated from universities in the Soviet Union are playing a key role in the important power projects. Dozens of others, with the assistance of Soviet professors have received the doctor or associate doctor degrees in electricity.

To make the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation more fruitful, a working group in energy under the Vietnam-USSR Commission for Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation has been set up to coordinate the efforts of the Vietnamese power ministry and the Soviet ministry for power and electrification in the construction of new energy projects and in operating the existing ones as well as in scientific and technological research.

LABOR MINISTER LAUDS SRV-USSR COOPERATION

0W230107 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22 -- "The cooperation in the use of the labor force between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has developed satisfactorily", wrote Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor, in an article for V.N.A. on the fifth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the S.R.V. and the U.S.S.R. and the 66th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Dao Thien Thi went on: "In recent years, through different forms and by different measures, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam train or raise the capacities of thousands of skilled workers and managerial and technical cadres for the development of the economy and culture in Vietnam.

"In accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in the recent time, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have broadened their multiform cooperation including cooperation in the use of the labour force which was provided for in an agreement signed in Moscow in April 2, 1981. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union receives Vietnamese for study and work at Soviet enterprises in order to raise their professional skills as required by the development programs at home. At the same time, with their labour these trainees and workers contribute to the accomplishment of the production plans of the enterprises to which they are assigned. The assignments are mostly made according to the requirements of Vietnam, particularly for the running of the important projects built with Soviet assistance, naturally, these also suit the needs of the Soviet economy."

Dao Thien Thi continued: "The Soviet Government and people have given good care to Vietnamese workers and trainees and treated them in all ways like Soviet workers. Vietnamese workers receive the same salaries, the same annual paid leaves, the same insurance regime and other benefits like their Soviet colleagues of the same trades and grades.

"Tens of thousands of Vietnamese, who have either learnt a profession at home or are without any professional skill, have been sent from all localities in the country to the Soviet Union. In most cases, they have been assigned to regions with climatic conditions best suited to Vietnamese. Thousands of Vietnamese workers are working at metal cutting, thousands of others at weaving, clothes making, dyeing.... Many have been sent to shoe making, timber processing and building materials factories. Generally speaking they have got used to the living and working conditions in the Soviet Union. They have made quick progress in learning Russian and in learning production techniques.

"Thanks to their efforts to learn and to meet the production quotas, they have won the sympathy of the leadership and workers at the enterprises where they are working. In the process of implementing the agreement on labour cooperation, many meetings have been arranged between representatives of the two countries to review the work revise the terms of the agreement and make necessary amendments. The two sides unanimously noted that the implementation of the treaty in the recent time has been satisfactory."

Dao Thien Thi took this opportunity to express the Vietnamese working class and people's gratitude to the Soviet working class and people for their fraternal and devoted assistance to the Vietnamese trainees and workers for the benefit of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation as well as of socialist construction in Vietnam.

COMMENTARY DETAILS SOVIET AID IN TRANSPORT SECTOR

BK230956 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Soviet Assistance for Vietnam's Transport Sector"]

[Text] In the past the Vietnamese people have been accorded with such good will in all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, especially in the field of transportation and communications which constitutes a major sector of the national economy. Soviet cooperation and assistance dates back to the early days of socialist reconstruction in North Vietnam after it had won against the French colonialists.

From the beginning of 1955, the Soviet party and people sent a number of tow boats and dredgers to Vietnam to work at Haiphong port, which had become shallow from mud piling up during the years of war. The Soviet Union also provided aid in the form of technical knowhow and installation facilities for a repair and expansion project at Haiphong port. Haiphong port has now become one of the largest ports in Vietnam, capable of loading and unloading many more goods than during the French occupation. It has a bridge system, godowns, warehouses, a mechanical depot, communications center, and an up-to-date loading and unloading system. Haiphong port today can handle all kinds of goods, from small items to huge machinery pieces. Haiphong port did not have this capacity until recently. [passage indistinct]

Communications facilities in the border provinces which were destroyed by Chinese soldiers have been rebuilt with assistance from the Soviet people in the form of contributions. The Thang Long bridge project as well as other transportation and communications projects left unfinished by the Chinese have been taken over with assistance from the Soviet Union.

In addition to helping Vietnam in the construction and installation projects in the field of transportation and communications, the Soviet Union also helped Vietnam in training cadres in science and technology for this field. At present, Vietnam has about 350 engineers who have completed masters and doctorate degrees and over 1,000 middle-level officials in the field of transportation and communications who have completed their studies in the Soviet Union. Those people are working throughout the country. Soviet experts who are in Vietnam to assist Vietnam's various construction projects are both good friends and teachers of Vietnamese workers. Under the newly reached agreements, many more projects will take shape in Vietnam in the coming years under assistance and cooperation from the Soviet Union.

Those projects are like flowers with a sweet smell. They are the symbol of friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

HANOI RADIO REPORTS ON ANOTHER ANTI-DENG RADIO

OW271421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] On the evening of 25 October, a clandestine radio station in China called "October Storm," in its 1000, Beijing time [1100 GMT], broadcast, on 9,677 mHz, condemned Deng Xiaoping for the expanding purge in the current party rectification campaign. It pointed out: In the current party rectification campaign, Deng Xiaoping makes use of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a butcher's knife to carry out internal liquidation.

At present, not only those who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution but even veteran party members are objects of the purge, because this purge has been expanded by Deng from 3 types of people to 5, and now to 10 types of people. Deng's cunning has reached its height. Anyone who opposes members of his family now is charged as opposing the party and the Central Committee and is condemned.

Radio "October Storm" is of the opinion that Deng is exerting efforts to consolidate power with the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" knife, but his action will only increase opposition among the people, and some day he will take upon himself the disgraceful fate of Lin Biao.

Nearly half a month ago, another clandestine radio in China called "Spark" also began broadcasting. It condemned the policy of the Deng Xiaoping clique in colluding with the United States and reaching an agreement with it on the Taiwan issue. It condemned this clique for exerting efforts in carrying out internal purge under such labels as "administrative reform" and "rectification," and pointed out that Deng's domination is pushing China and the Chinese people onto an extremely dangerous path.

VIETNAM, LAOS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

0W261145 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 26 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese commission for social sciences led by its chairman Dao Van Tap paid a week-long visit to Laos ending Monday at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Education.

While in Laos, it was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It held talks with a delegation of the host ministry led by acting Education Minister Boutiam Phitsamai.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed in 1982 between the Vietnamese Social Sciences Commission and the Lao Education Ministry and discussed measures to promote cooperation in social sciences research including the publication of books on Lao history, geography and culture.

Minutes on cooperation were signed in Vientiane Monday by Dao Van Tap and Boutiam Phitsamai.

HA VAN LAU VISITS MPR, MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

0W272245 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 27 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by its vice-minister, Ha Van Lau, paid a two-day visit to Mongolia ending Oct 25 for a regular consultation with the Mongolian Foreign Ministry.

During their stay, Vice-minister Ha Van Lau and his party held talks with T. Gombosuren, vice-foreign minister and other senior officials of the host ministry. The two sides shared identical views on all international issues discussed and fully agreed to further enhance the friendly relation and fraternal cooperation between the people's and ministries of the two countries.

Ha Van Lau and the members of his delegation were warmly received by Managalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary [Party] and foreign minister.

PRACH SUN, KPRP DELEGATION VISIT BULGARIA

BK280805 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK) -- A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, led by its vice chairman, Prach Sun, visited Bulgaria from 17 to 24 October. The Kampuchean delegation was received in audience by D. Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

On that occasion the two sides briefed each other on the activities of their respective party and talked about a number of problems of the communist and international workers movement. They shared the same views on all the questioned raised.

On behalf of the KPRP and the Kampuchean people, Prach Sun expressed his warm thanks to the BCP and the Bulgarian people for their assistance and support to Kampuchea in its struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and the consolidation of democracy in Kampuchea.

SRV ENVOY CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT REFUGEE POLICY

BK270947 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 27 Oct 83

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 27 (AFP) -- The Vietnamese ambassador today denied that the arrival here of more than 600 boat people aboard the largest refugee vessel to leave Vietnam in four years heralded a new mass exodus from his country.

Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE that Hanoi stood by its 4-year-old policy of forbidding illegal departures by refugees.

The 500-ton Vietnamese coaster "TG 117", carrying 605 refugees, arrived last week on Indonesia's Galang Island where the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has two camps. The arrivals had paid several thousands of dollars a head for the seven-day journey.

"It is not the beginning of a new wave of refugees," Mr Trinh Xuan Lang said, adding it was "absolutely impossible" that Vietnamese officials had authorized the departures aboard the boat, which reached Galang on October 17.

Mr Trinh Xuan Lang said that Vietnam's stand on refugees had not changed. "It is a constant policy for us to forbid any (illegal) departure and to punish those who organize them," he said.

UNHCR official Philippe Labreveux had said yesterday that the latest arrivals were "an isolated case and you should not expect massive departures."

The number of boat people arriving from Vietnam has dropped by around 30 per cent in the region compared to last year. For Indonesia, the drop has been 20 per cent. Reliable sources said that the large majority of the 605 refugees would be resettled easily in various countries since they either had relatives living abroad or they met criteria of some nations.

"If these ones (the refugees of TG 117) are so easily resettled, there was no need to have them leave illegally," Mr Trinh Xuan Lang said, noting that Hanoi was currently allowing people out under an orderly departures program. About 40,000 Vietnamese have been able to leave their homeland legally since 1979, according to UNHCR figures.

But reliable sources here said that the Vietnamese coaster had received at least a tacit green light from the authorities to transport the refugees. They said that the "TG 117" had left from the port of My Tho, near Ho Chi Minh City, on the Mekong. They said that it was accompanied by an official Vietnamese boat which helped it through several checkpoints before reaching the sea. The coaster, measuring 30 m (100 ft) was to have left for Australia in 1979, the sources said. They added that 400 of the 605 arrivals at Galang should have left Vietnam aboard the same boat four years ago.

Forty per cent of the arrivals are of Sino-Vietnamese origin. Most of the 605 will spend several weeks on Galang, where some 8,500 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees currently live. They will then be reunited with their families in other countries, particularly Canada, Australia, the United States and France.

WOMEN'S GROUP URGES UN TO OUST CGDK

OW220414 Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 21 -- The council of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) has sent a message to the General Assembly of the United Nations urging the immediate expulsion of Pol Pot's representative at this international organization. The W.I.D.F. which held its council conference in Balatolanigar (Hungary) from October 11-14 with the participation of more than 200 delegates from 110 countries and other international organizations, also sent messages to the governments of Southeast Asian countries calling for a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries with the aim of peacefully solving the existing problems in the region.

The council has decided to help women of Southeast Asian countries to promote their contacts in order to exchange experiences and enhance their friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation, which it considers to be a positive factor helping to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability.

LE DUAN TELLS EDITORS TO HELP BUILD COUNTRY

OW261806 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 16 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has addressed nearly 50 chief-editors and deputy chief-editors of local newspapers throughout the country who are here to study the domestic and international situation and discuss the tasks of the press.

Le Duan said: "The Vietnamese economy is in the period of transition from small-scale to large-scale socialist production. To develop our potentials in terms of manpower, soil and side-line occupations and to correctly combine agriculture and industry right from the outset is an essential orientation for this first stage of our development. In order to bring into play these potentials, the district level plays a crucial role. In recent years, not a few districts have achieved a high tempo of agricultural development and have provided good examples of how to combine agriculture and industry at the grassroots.

"There have emerged a number of outstanding localities where the masses are (?really) masters in productive labour, in the distribution and circulation of goods, in the organization of their material and cultural life as well as in the maintenance of social order and security."

He pointed out that the press had to faithfully and accurately reflect the experiences accumulated in the process of reorganizing production on the district scale so as to help build all the more than 400 districts in the country into economically strong units, and also firm strongholds in national defence.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND PROFESSOR'S FUNERAL

OW241746 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 24 -- Solemn funerals of Professor Tran Huu Tuoc were held this afternoon at the Hanoi Medical College by the Public Health Ministry, the Hanoi Medical College, the Central Institute Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, the general association of medicine and the Red Cross Society.

Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; paid their last tribute to the late professor.

The mourners also included Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau members of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and leading officials of many ministries, services, institutes, hospitals and medical schools.

In his funeral oration, Dr Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, pointed out: "The life of Professor Tran Huu Tuoc was closely associated with the nation's revolutionary health service. He had the greatest merit in the founding and development of Vietnam's Oto-Rhino-Laryngology."

"Even in his last days, the bed-ridden professor continued with his preparations for an International conference on Rhino-Laryngology cancer to be held in Vietnam," the minister pointed out.

Prof Tran Huu Tuoc was buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery in Hanoi reserved for heroes of the nation.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE STRESSES PUBLIC, NATIONAL SECURITY

BK270759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Hoang Lien Son Provincial CPV Committee recently held a conference to review implementation of directive No 92 of the [CPV Central Committee] on the campaign to build honest, firm, and strong people's public security forces and on accelerating the mass movement to participate in maintaining national security throughout the province. Attending the conference was Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung heartily hailed the army units and people of various nationalities in Hoang Lien Son for their encouraging achievements in building honest, firm, and strong people's public security forces and accelerating the mass movement to ensure national security, saying that these achievements have been instrumental in fulfilling local political tasks along the line of the Fifth CPV Congress and implementing the resolutions of the CPV Central Committee plenums and the resolution of the third congress of the provincial party organization.

The comrade praised the provincial party and people's committees, the ethnic minority people, and VPA units stationed in the province for their positive contributions to achieving initial successes in implementing directive No 92 under the provincial party committee's concentrated, comprehensive, and close leadership.

Further analyzing the schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces against the revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, Comrade Pham Hung said: The schemes and acts of the Chinese reactionary clique opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the movement for national independence, democracy, and socialism, in the world, Vietnam, and other Indochinese countries have remained unchanged.

Instead, they are even more vicious and perfidious. Our people must neither entertain illusions about these schemes and tricks, nor slacken vigilance against the enemy. Our people must lose no time in making enormous efforts to build the economy, develop the culture, and stabilize and improve their life. They must strive to join forces in making the party, political power, the armed forces, and mass organizations honest, firm, and strong, thereby contributing to building a comprehensively strong country, foiling the enemy's war of multifaceted sabotage, and achieving readiness to cope with all eventualities and defeat a large-scale war of aggression that might be recklessly waged by the enemy in the future.

200 FISHERMEN KILLED, MISSING AFTER TYPHOON

BK261000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Typhoon No 9 has swiftly changed its course, unexpectedly hitting Ninh Hai District, Phan Rang and Thap Cham towns, and then other districts such as Ninh Phuoc, Tuy Phuoc, Bac Binh, and Ham Thuan [in Thuan Hai Province]. As a result, more than 200 fishermen have been killed or are missing; more than 300 fishing junks have been sunk; thousands of hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops have been flooded; and hundreds of houses, schools, warehouses, and public utility projects have been damaged.

Cadres, office workers, and manual laborers of various public organs and sectors in Thuan Hai Province have volunteered to each donate a kilo of grain and 2 days of their salaries. Members of various agricultural cooperatives and production collectives have spent more than 2,000 man-days helping the typhoon-stricken compatriots rebuild the collapsed houses and public utility projects. In only 2 days, many typhoon-damaged houses have been rebuilt, and hundreds of hectares of 10th-month rice and industrial crops have been saved from waterlogging. In addition, six damaged schools in Tuy Phong district have been rebuilt in order to enable students to resume their normal schooling.

BRIEFS

LONG AN LAND READJUSTMENT -- Eighty villages and city wards in Long An Province -- representing nearly 60 percent of the province's total -- have completed their land readjustments. Long An has also succeeded in doing away with the exploitative system exercised by rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie. Thus, since 1976, Long An has provided 20,000 hectares of land under its land readjustment program to hundreds of production collectives and nearly 1,900 peasants who had been either landless or had not possessed adequate land for production. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

MEKONG DELTA INFESTATION -- More than 250,000 hectares of late summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice in various provinces in the Mekong River Delta are being heavily ravaged by insects. These provinces have done everything they can to eradicate the insects and have succeeded in saving more than 150,000 hectares of rice from being destroyed by insects. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83 BK]

HA SON BINH WATERLOGGING -- According to a VNA report, Ha Son Binh Province has saved more than 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice from waterlogging over the past 5 days. More than 22,000 kilowatts of electricity have been provided for some 108 electric pumping stations in drainage work. Cooperatives in Quoc Oai and My Duc districts have saved from 1,800-2,100 hectares of rice from waterlogging. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAGRENADE INVASION TRIGGERS GOVERNMENT REACTION

Peacekeeping Force Considered

BK280940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has indicated Australia would consider any serious proposals to participate in a Commonwealth peacekeeping force in Grenada. However, he said that considerations would be conditional on the Commonwealth Caribbean nations, including Grenada, wanting such a force with Australian participation a matter for the federal Cabinet to consider. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has instructed Australian officials to discuss the crisis with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth.

The federal opposition leader, Mr Peacock, today criticized the federal government for what he termed squabbling over the United States intervention in Grenada. Campaigning for the Morton by-election in Brisbane, Mr Peacock said the prime minister seemed to want to support the United States action, while Mr Hayden was gravely disturbed by it. A federal government backbencher, Dr Andrew Theophanous, said Australia should express strong disapproval of the invasion of Grenada. In a telegram to Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden, Dr Theophanous, a left-winger, also called for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Caribbean island. He said President Reagan's suggestion that the situation was part of a worldwide Soviet conspiracy was absurd.

Hayden, Hawke Differ

BK271128 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says latest reports to him indicate an increase in fighting on Grenada because there were far more Cuban troops in the Caribbean island nation than the United States had expected. He said the Americans had discovered four battalions of Cuban troops on Grenada and apparently United States intelligence had been seriously astray.

Mr Hayden said the Cuban leader, Dr Castro, had called on his troops not to oppose the Americans and had also called for dialogue. The foreign minister's comment (?contrasted) with those of the prime minister, Mr Hawke, who was telephoned by the United States' leader, President Reagan, about the Grenada situation. The prime minister said afterwards that he believed the American military operation could end as soon as tomorrow and the troops be withdrawn altogether soon afterwards.

Hayden Comments On U.S. Action

BK271412 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 27 Oct 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by (Sue McAlister)]

[Text] Our Sydney correspondent (Richard Andrews) sought comments about events in Grenada from Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden.

[Begin recording] [Andrews] Mr Hayden, you said you would become increasingly uneasy about America's role in Grenada. What did you mean by that?

[Hayden] The justification for the entry, and the manner of entry is something that we have to establish and we'll be seeking for information about that from United States. We must be sure that what has been done stands up at international law and is according to the Charter of the United Nations.

A party is obliged to do that by the policies which bind us, which are determined by the party conferences and the policies, incidentally, which are [words indistinct].

[(Andrews)] To what extent does America's lack of consultation with Britain over the intervention throw into doubt the words of America as an ally where Australia is concerned?

[Hayden] Well, if you're talking about Britain you better ask the British about their view. And I don't think you'll make that [words indistinct] Britain's problems are nonproblems to Australia.

[(Andrews)] But surely that throws into question how far America would consult with Australia over things, such as communications bases here.

[Hayden] What I don't know is that it does. I don't know that you can [words indistinct] draw a parallel.

[(Andrews)] Is there any change in relationship between Australia and America now?

[Hayden] No. The relationship between Australia and America has been going along as it has in the past -- smoothly and productively. Dialogue continues on the matters which were of mutual concern and our region.

NEW ANTIAPARTHEID MEASURES PACKAGE ANNOUNCED

BK260918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has announced a package of antiapartheid measures as part of his government's revised policy on South Africa. Mr Hayden said the policy on sporting links with Pretoria has been toughened with amateur sportsmen and women from South Africa barred from competing in Australia. However, he said the ban did not apply to professionals as experience had shown they did not necessarily compete as national representatives of their country. The foreign minister also announced measures to support the antiapartheid cause with Australia offering scholarships to disadvantaged nonwhite South Africans. He said two radical organizations -- The African National Congress outlawed in South Africa, and the Namibian nationalist organization, SWAPO -- would be allowed to set up offices in Australia as long as they did not promote violence.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Ted Knez, says the announcement follows speculations that Australia was softening its antiapartheid policy. Mr Hayden denied this, saying that Australia's policy was as strong, if not stronger, than most nations, particularly Canada.

JOINT SCIENTIFIC TEAM FLIES TO MURUROA ATOLL

BK270545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A team of scientists from Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea has arrived at France's atomic weapons test site at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. Officials of the three countries had repeatedly expressed concern that tests in the area were potentially dangerous for the South Pacific region. One of the concerns was that the underwater structure of the atoll had been damaged and could be leaking radioactive materials.

The French defense ministry said the team arrived at the atoll yesterday and would be conducting tests and taking samples in the area until Saturday.

The scientists, who are visiting the atoll at the invitation of the French Government, are expected to continue their studies in neighboring Tahiti after being flown from Mururoa.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BOMBING INCIDENT IN BEIRUT

BK271614 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 25 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspapers BERITA YUDHA and BERITA BUANA commented on the bomb explosion in Beirut, which killed around 120 U.S. Marines and 60 French commandos who are assigned in Lebanon as part of a UN peacekeeping force.

BERITA YUDHA expressed regret over the incident and even condemned the bombing which claimed the live of so many people. It said that the presence of troops under the UN banner in Lebanon is for the purpose of helping to realize peace in that country, peace which is desired not only by the Lebanese people, but also by people throughout the world. This daily condemned any act of violence by an individual against another or by a group of people against another group of people.

BERITA YUDHA also viewed the act of violence in Beirut as a cowardly act by the bomber as well as the people who engineered it. BERITA YUDHA finally expressed the hope that a all peace efforts would not cease just because of bombing. There were many victims and it is hoped that their sacrifice would become the fertilizer of a garden of peace now being cultivated in lebanon.

After deliberating on the bombing incident in Lebannon, the BERIA BUANA said that the bombing was a most serious act against he American and French troops. The fact that French troops were also sacrificed is believed to be a political move because of the deep French military involvement in Chad. The daily said that people cannot view the Lebanese problem, which is linked with the PLO and Palestine, as a subjective problem which involves that region alone. Its political and military impact involves the problem of the rivalry between the two world superpowers, namely, the United States and the Soviet Union.

After stressing other aspects, including U.S. President Reagan's decision to keep U.S. troops in Lebanon to counter Soviet influence through Syria and the Jumblatt group, this daily concluded that it would be impossible to reach an early agreement on the Lebanese and the Palestinian problems.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON ASEAN-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

BK210746 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that relations between ASEAN and Australia have been disturbed as a result of Australian unwillingness to co-sponsor the Kampuchean resolution at the United Nations. However, these relations are different from the bilateral relations between individual ASEAN countries and Australia which vary with the attitude of each country. This was stated by Minister Mokhtar this afternoon at a news conference in Jakarta. The ASEAN-Australia dialogue has been postponed pending further decision:

[Begin Mokhtar recording] One thing I would like to correct here is that it is untrue that the ASEAN-Australian dialogue has been postponed indefinitely. The postponement is until after the foreign ministers meeting on 7 November in Jakarta. [end Mokhtar recording]

Commenting on Washington's announcement on the possibility of President Reagan visiting Indonesia, the minister said there have been no consultations with the Indonesian Government. He declined to answer questions as to whether Indonesia would be happy if President Reagan's visit to Jakarta follows his visit to Beijing.

The foreign minister said that although there has been a postponement of President Reagan's visit to Indonesia, the subject to be discussed with the President during his forthcoming visit will remain the economic problem.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES RULING PARTY CONGRESS

BK200919 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] President Suharto in Jakarta today officially opened the third national conference of the ruling party Golongan Karya -- Functional Group. The president, in his address, said that the existing political structure and life should be stabilized and consolidated, especially for the social, political forces. In this connection, the head of state expressed the hope that the national conference of Golongan Kara should first be able to consolidate itself. It should also be done by the other sociopolitical forces -- the Indonesian Democratic Party and the Development Unity Party.

He said that stability and consolidation of the three sociopolitical forces constituted the prerequisite for the creation of the foundation frame for the Indonesian nation to realize the just and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

The third national conference of Golongan Karya, which is held in conjunction with the 19th anniversary of the party, will last for 6 days and is attended by 1,425 participants and 200 observers.

Sudharmono Elected Chairman

BK261011 Jakarta Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The last plenary session of the Third Congress of Golkar or Functional Group -- Tuesday elected Sudharmono as the new general chairman of its Central Executive Board for the 1983-88 period. The session also elected Sarwono Kusumaatmaja as its secretary-general and (Syahrul) as its treasurer. The Golkar congress also decided to set up 14 departments within the Central Executive Board with each led by 2 officers.

New Golkar General Chairman Sudharmono last night expressed his determination to develop an atmosphere of openness, communality, and the spirit of a big family within the Golkar organization which is now ruling Indonesia. To the leadership of Indonesia's two other political parties PPP [United Development Party] and PDI [Indonesian Democratic Party] and other social mass organizations in Indonesia, Sudharmono offered close and friendly cooperation in the common efforts of implementing the national task.

Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah officially closed the third congress of Golkar last night. The vice president expressed his happiness of the results of the Golkar congress as it clearly and firmly stated that Pancasila is the single principle for the social and political forces. The vice president reminded that, as the winner of three general elections in the country, Golkar has a heavy burden and responsibility entrusted by the people.

BRIEFS

1983 RICE OUTPUT -- On 13 October, Agriculture Minister Akhmad Affandi told newsmen in Medan that rice production in 1983 will exceed the 1982 figure, although the increase will be not as much as expected. He said rice production in 1982 was 23.1 million tons while in 1983 it will be between 23.5 million and 23.6 million tons. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83 BK]

MALAYSIABEIRUT BOMBING CREATES TWO OPTIONS FOR REAGAN

BK271129 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "The Bombs of Beirut"]

[Text] Heinous as last Sunday's Beirut bombings were, it is not in their face that can be seen the true nature of the strife in Lebanon, but in their manner. Two men, aged 24 and 26, rammed lorries loaded with explosives into buildings occupied by troops of two nations of the multinational peace-keeping force, annihilating themselves along with almost 200 U.S. and French soldiers. It was a fanatic -- some would say mindless -- act, its roots deep within the tortured fabric of history that has knotted itself into what is today known as Lebanon. The bombings themselves were as meaningless as the existence of the new terrorist group which has claimed responsibility for them -- the "Free Islamic Revolutionary Movement."

The 161 dead American soldiers were victims of what had already become another Vietnam for them -- destroyed in their sleep by an enemy they neither knew nor understood, in a war they were not supposed to be fighting. If it took weeks of compromising on Capitol Hill for President Reagan to quiet the cries of outrage over the deaths of just two Marines last August, there doesn't seem much he will be able to do to pacify public anger this time. Which leaves him with two options. First: pull out. This he cannot do, not without Israel and Syria acquiescing on the reasons behind the peacekeeping forces' presence in Lebanon in the first place -- a hardly likely prospect. Second: Reagan can bow to Congressional pressure to bring Lebanon within the orbit of the War Powers Act [WPA] of 1973, whence it will join Iran, Kampuchea and Vietnam as a recognised theatre of combat, and not merely of police action. Reagan had enough trouble vetoing the invocation of the WPA after just two deaths -- now, once the rubble at Beirut Airport is cleared, the toll may be as much as a hundred times greater.

It is likely that France will wait for the U.S. move before deciding on its own course of action. The Super-Etandard jet-fighters now in Iraq for use against Iran -- the suspected spawning-ground of the kamikaze mission -- does much to bind the French reaction to the U.S. The immediate U.S. reaction has amounted to little more than a battening-down of hatches, as Reagan attempts to find a breathing-space in which Washington can mull over the options available -- and the implications of escalating the U.S. role in Lebanon to receive the sanction of the WPA. This would allow the Marines to fight back. But it would also give Lebanon's warring faction a chance to show how much they agree with Walid Junblatt's pronouncement that: "We are not afraid of Lebanon becoming another Vietnam."

COMMENTARY HAILS ACCEPTANCE OF DK'S CREDENTIALS

BK251207 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The legitimacy of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea suffered a serious blow in the United Nations last week. The credentials of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under Prince Norodom Sihanouk were accepted by the UN General Assembly without a formal challenge for the first time in 5 years. Hanoi did not even submit a formal amendment when the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea among those of 120 nations were submitted to the United Nations.

Vietnam and its other Soviet bloc allies did express some reservations, but it was a far cry from previous years when challenges were spearheaded by Vietnam and each time the challenge was defeated by an increasing majority in the international body.

Last year's challenge was defeated by a vote of 90 to 29 with 26 abstentions. Does this change of events signal a softening of Hanoi's stand in the Kampuchea issue and a readiness on its part to sit down with the ASEAN states to find a peaceful solution? This has not been supported by other indications, and what has transpired in the current session of the United Nations was more likely a tactical move to deprive supporters of the Democratic Kampuchean Government a chance to measure international support. This would certainly come about if Hanoi had forced the vote on the acceptance of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials by the United Nations. Based on the rising support for it, Hanoi is afraid to risk the showing of a bigger majority, and all indications point to such a development should it come to vote.

This move may have succeeded in its aim, but at the same time it demonstrates the success of ASEAN's efforts in gaining the support of the international community for Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government. It also demonstrates that Vietnam has conceded that it cannot unseat the Democratic Kampuchea Government at the United Nations, especially after the formation of the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk, which ASEAN has a big hand in helping in its formation.

However, there is still a long way to go before the peaceful solution that is sought by ASEAN can materialize. Vietnam still refuses to withdraw its troops from the Kampuchea soil, which the ASEAN states consider a prerequisite for internationally supervised elections in which all factions would be able to take part to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right of self-determination, freely without intimidation from any quarter. The international community must, at the same time, recognize that the Kampuchean issue, until it is resolved, will continue to pose a threat to the security of the region. One way to heighten the process for a peaceful solution to the issue is for more international pressure on Vietnam. It is the hope of the ASEAN states that where the efforts have so far failed, international support and pressure will succeed in making Vietnam come to terms with them for negotiations leading to a final solution to the Kampuchean issue. The current UN General Assembly session could be utilized fully toward this end.

SINGAPORE

BEIRUT BOMBING DRAWS GOVERNMENT, PRESS REACTION

Attack On Troops Scored

BK271600 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Singapore has strongly condemned the brutal attack on the American and French contingents, the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which had claimed over 190 lives. In a statement, the government says the attacks are part of a pattern of increasing violence directed against the force. Such violence can only be intended to prevent the return of peace and stability in Lebanon. The statement says Singapore extends its profound condolences to the United States and France, whose soldiers were killed in the attack. It hopes that this tragedy will not affect the resolve of the peacekeeping force in upholding its role.

Troops Must Attain Goals

BK251119 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 16

[Editorial: "West Must Not Dither"]

[Text] The West cannot afford to think about withdrawing its peace-keeping troops from Lebanon right now. Not until two main goals have been realised.

The first is to ensure that a viable and acceptable government can take charge of the divided country. The second is to make it clear to the people behind Sunday's suicide bombings that it has the resolve to see the first mission through.

Lebanon may be faction-ridden. But it is important to distinguish those who are fighting for legitimate causes from those (backed by others outside) who do not want to see peace at all. The Druze Muslims, who have been battling the Amin al-Jumayyil government, belong to the first group. To his credit, Mr Walid Jumblatt, who has his differences with the multi-national peace-keeping force (MNF), was among those who condemned the bombings. Those responsible for Sunday's killings must belong to the second group. They have seen the MNF succeeding in maintaining a kind of truce, however precarious it may be. They have observed Lebanon, following the off-and-on ceasefire, inching towards peace talks. And they do not like what is going on.

The MNF can, therefore, be regarded as a dual threat to these people. If it remains and achieves its peace-keeping aims, the results may ultimately deny them much say in Lebanese affairs. A successful MNF also enhances Western prestige, which is not helpful to those who have their own designs in the region. Hence, the cruel spanner in the whole works. So far, until Sunday, several dead U.S. Marines and French soldiers and more than 50 MNF soldiers wounded (since September) were not enough to deter the MNF governments from keeping their troops in Lebanon. By killing a substantial number of soldiers, anti-MNF elements must have hoped to hit at the MNF in another way -- through pressure particularly from a U.S. public which appears still unable to tolerate war casualties. Indeed, the killing of about 160 Marines is the greatest tragedy for the U.S. since the Vietnam war which cost the Americans 57,000 lives.

The U.S. may have to reassess its long-term policies vis-a-vis Lebanon. It may well be forced to work harder for a better plan to bring about national reconciliation in that country. But for the U.S. so much as to dither is to encourage more terrorism and, thus, endanger the lives of all the MNF soliders who are still in Lebanon. Worse, for the U.S. to retreat now is to seal the disintegration of Lebanon -- and deal another, greater, blow to its own reliability as an ally in the Middle East. It will play right into the hands of the people behind Sunday's bombings which confirmed that the MNF has become successful enough for it to be a target for contemptible terrorism.

UN ENVOY ON VIETNAMIZATION, DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE

BK271339 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Singapore's ambassador to the United Nations, Prof Tommy Koh, has warned that the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea may be planning another dry-season offensive against refugee camps on the border with Thailand. Speaking during the UN General Assembly debate on the situation in Kampuchea, he said he was disturbed by the extent of Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea, including the introduction of 600,000 Vietnamese settlers who, he said, had been sent to exploit its natural resources. Prof Tommy Koh, however, said he was encouraged by the greater international and local acceptance of the anti-Vietnamese coalition of resistance groups recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate government of Kampuchea. He said the Democratic Kampuchean Government has gained political and military strength in the past year and an increasing number of Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean forces had defected to the coalition. He said that the defection reflected decreasing morale in the Heng Samrin forces as well as increasing acceptance of the coalition as a government by the Kampuchean people. In his address, Malaysia's ambassador, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin, said Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea undermined the foundation of trust and confidence among states and evoked the threat that small countries could be held to ransom by the might of others.

GRENADA MOVE ENDS U.S. 'WISHY-WASHY POLICY'

HK271344 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The New Face of America"]

[Text] The American military invasion of the Caribbean country of Grenada has given the United States a new face in international politics. Quick deployment of Marine and Ranger forces and the speedy overthrow of the military junta of Gen. Hudson Austin who barely a week ago did away with the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup d'etat showed a different United States from that which withdrew helter-skelter from South Vietnam in 1975.

The new face of America is one of preparedness and insistence that no brush fire will be allowed to spread in its backyard. President Reagan has reemphasized, without saying it, the Monroe Doctrine enunciated by President James Monroe in 1823 and warning that the U.S. will not tolerate foreign intervention in the New World.

The outcome of the Grenada invasion proved beyond a doubt that the country's takeover was necessary. About 300 Cuban and 30 Soviet construction workers and experts were taken in the military operation. They were working on major airfield projects and fought the invasion troops before yielding.

Two reasons prompted the invasion, according to President Reagan. The first was the appeal of several Caribbean states which stressed the immediate danger posed on them by the new-hardline Marxist government of General Austin. The second reason was the safety of some 1,000 American businessmen and residents on the island which was formerly a British possession. President Reagan was taking no chances at having another Teheran incident where 50 American Embassy officials and employees were seized by radical Iranian fundamentalist students and held hosta; for over a year in 1978.

The difference, however, between the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan and the U.S. occupation of Grenada was stressed by the American president. Reagan proposed to withdraw the Marines and Rangers in a short time and turn over the government to the British governor general who would be asked to call for free elections to choose the new democratic government of the island republic. Reagan believes this would douse any brush fire. The Soviets still occupy Afghanistan with no indication of when they will withdraw.

Whatever the views are of the vigorous move taken by the U.S. in Grenada, critics and supporters alike will have to admit that the once wishy-washy policy of American government officialdom is over. Reagan means business and he intends to do something about those who would encroach further on the free peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

PAPER QUESTIONS GAINS OF REMOVING BASES

HK261442 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Ultra-Nationalists Act Like Ostrich"]

[Text] A number of interesting questions come to mind whenever the subject of rallies to protest the presence here of American military bases crops up. One question is who stands to gain from the removal of U.S. military facilities from the country. Another question is: Would the departure of Americans from Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base improve the independent status of the Philippines?

Ultra-nationalists from Senator Claro M. Recto down to the present crop of Filipino nationalists feel that American withdrawal from Philippine bases would assure the country of non-involvement in any world conflagration. They would isolate the country from the rest of the world or place it squarely within the ranks of the Third World bloc of neutralists.

The lesson of isolationism was learned by the United States Government after World War I to the chagrin of Democratic President Woodrow Wilson who wanted his country to participate actively in seeing to it that another war would never follow the first great war. The Republican administrations which followed Wilson kept U.S. participation in European affairs at a minimum and allowed Germany to suffer under the avenging policies of France and Britain. The result, after the Great Depression of 1929, was the rise of Hitler's Germany and Fascist Italy under Benito Mussolini. Another and more destructive war has to be fought to save the world for free peoples.

Active U.S. participation in international affairs should not be construed as imperialistic or pure interference in the affairs of other free peoples of the world, including the Philippines. In the great struggle for the minds of men, most countries have aligned themselves with either the Soviet Union or the U.S. The important thing to remember is that "no man is an island complete in himself" and along the same line of reasoning, no country can remain an island unto itself, detached from what is happening in today's modern world. Because of great scientific developments, the world has become a global village so much so that if one part of the neighborhood catches fire, everyone else will be affected unless concerted action is taken to douse the flames.

The Philippines cannot afford to have leaders who, like the ostrich, would bury their heads in the sand and believe that by doing so they can avoid being dragged into the swirling sandstorm above. It is strange that just across the South China Sea, there are no Vietnamese neutralists protesting the presence in Vietnam of powerful Soviet bases in Danang and Cam Ranh. Obviously, the Vietnamese know where they stand and do not want to be ostriches when the going gets rough.

CHINA, USSR ON RISE AS SOCIALIST TRADING PARTNERS

HK271430 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] China and the Soviet Union are fast becoming the Philippines' top trading partners among the socialist countries because of the trade agreements entered with them, according to Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Romulo B. Lumawig.

China and the Soviet Union together accounted for \$1,813 million or 92.6 percent of the \$1,958-million total Philippine trade with 10 socialist countries in the past five years. The other socialist trading partners are Romania, East Germany, Poland, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Surplus. A trade profile from the trade policy office of the Ministry of Trade and Industry shows exports to the 10 countries in the last five years totaled \$989.5 million, against total imports of \$968.6 million giving the Philippines a trade surplus of \$20.9 million. The Soviet Union absorbed \$599.1 million or 60.55 percent of the total, and China \$327.3 million or 33.05 percent. Among the 10, China emerged as the main source of imports, accounting for \$839.1 million or 86.63 percent of total imports. The Soviet Union ranked second with \$47.8 million or 4.94 percent. Exports to the 10 countries increased by an average of 27.89 percent annually in 1978 to 1982. Imports grew by an average of 19.5 percent.

Major exports were centrifugal sugar, crude conconut oil, copper concentrates, gold from copper ores and copper concentrates, copra, and garments. Imports consisted mostly of crude petroleum oil, urea, blooms, slabs and billets and pieces roughly shaped by forging (of iron and steel), products other than high carbon or alloy steel; potassium chloride, fabrics imported on consignment basis, parts of power units and engines, and apples.

Lumauig said that under their development plans, the 10 socialist countries consider the goods to be traded with the Philippines yearly as inputs for production. Joint Commissions provided for trade agreements draw up the volumes of trade with those countries.

AQUINO SLAYING PROBE DRAWS NEW ATTENTION

Galman's Relatives To Testify

OW272254 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The independent fact-finding board investigating the Aquino slaying intends to make the mother and sister of the suspected assassin Rolando Galman testify first to the board's open public hearing some time next week. Sources close to the board chaired by former Justice Corazon Agrava said the Galman women will be followed by NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] investigative experts who had earlier testified in the now defunct Fernando Commission.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has ordered the release of (Saturmina) Galman and Marilyn Galman from NBI custody. The high court issued the order in today's hearing for a petition for habeas corpus filed by attorney (Lupino Lararo) on behalf of the Galmans. During the hearing the Galmans manifested their wish to be released from protective custody since there were no threats to their lives. The NBI in turn said it had no objection to the release of the Galmans. Chief Justice Enrique Fernando opened the hearing by explaining the circumstances that led to the placing of the Galmans under protective custody. After his explanations, Fernando announced that he would not take part in the hearing, leaving Associate Justice (Claudio Bihanque) to preside.

U.S. Resolution Assailed

HK270428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Batasan Speaker Querube Makalintal has assailed the U.S. House of Representatives for meddling in the internal affairs of the country. Makalintal was reacting to reports that the U.S. lower house has passed a resolution urging the Philippine government to conduct free and honest elections and an impartial investigation into the assassination of former Senator Benigno Jr. Makalintal described the resolution as gratuitous, and an act of interference in Philippine Government affairs, adding that the Philippines need not be told how to conduct its own affairs. He said that the implication of the resolution is that the Philippine Government is not exerting efforts to conduct a fair investigation of the Aquino case.

Panel Seeks New Staffers

OW262323 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The fact-finding board investigating the Aquino killing met again today behind closed doors to continue its search for new staffers. Sources say the board, chaired by former Justice Corazon Agrava, will hire a general counsel, two deputy general counsels, one of whom will act as a public counsel to whom citizens can approach, and public witnesses can give their testimonies. Sources say the board is considering and looking into the merits of 16 candidates.

Among the prospects are (Dean Jose Ferria), Andres Narvaza, former IBP [expansion unknown] president; (Marcelo Fernan), lawyer (Dakila Castro) and (Perfecto Fernandez).

MARCOS UNVEILS MEASURES TO AID ECONOMY

Suspends Food Imports

HK280015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos suspended yesterday all importations of fruits and luxury food items, and ordered strict enforcement of energy conservation measures. The moves are aimed at conserving the country's dollar reserves. However, the importation of food grains and other necessary industrial and raw materials is expected to resume, with a move by the Central Bank and commercial banks to pool their dollar resources.

Covered by the import suspension are apples, grapes, chestnuts, and other items which are traditional imports, particularly during the Christmas season. In ordering strict enforcement of energy conservation measures, the president directed the Energy Ministry to see to it that the energy conservation law is strictly complied with. The president said neon advertising is restricted in accordance with the law. Also ordered strictly enforced was the prohibition on the use of government vehicles, except for official functions. Under the energy conservation law, the unofficial use of government vehicles is punishable by administrative action.

In connection with the dollar conservation measures, no dollar imports and imports on consignment basis of raw materials for reexport may be allowed to exporters. Importation on a no-dollar basis of some 90 items for domestic use [sentence as heard]. These consist mainly of essential raw materials for the production of milk, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and electrical and mechanical equipment parts.

In other measures contained in the president's instructions, importations of canned sardines and mackerel are to be limited and if possible deferred, taking into account the capability of local industry to produce satisfactory substitutes. Special foreign exchange allocations for importations of liquor and wine allocations are to be suspended until further notice. Importations of meat are to be limited and if possible deferred to current domestic supply capability. The sale of foreign exchange for entertainers, sports, and shows is to be stopped. This includes foreign exchange normally sold for incoming and outgoing cultural groups, fashion and benefit shows, and also those for prizes, travel, and other related costs, for golf, basketball, and similar undertakings.

Moves To Save Dollars

OW272259 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Tougher dollar-saving measures were ordered by the president today. The Ministry of Energy and other government agencies were also directed to strictly enforce the energy conservation law. The latest dollar saving moves include the indefinite suspension of importation of fresh fruits and other luxury items; indefinite suspension of importation of electronic products or components for assembly; limited importation of canned sardines, mackerel, and meat; suspension of special foreign exchange allocation for importation of liquor and wine; and an end to the sale of foreign exchange for entertainment, sports, and shows, including prizes, travels, and other related activities. The tourist duty-free shops are now required to surrender 35 percent of foreign exchange receipts and can import only to the extent of 65 percent of their foreign receipts sold to the Central Bank.

Meanwhile, the good news was that the blackmarket rate for the peso has reportedly dropped from a high 24 pesos to a dollar to 18 pesos to a dollar. Sources attributed the drop to profit-taking by blackmarketeers. This could also mean a resurging peso gaining strength against a declining dollar.

LAYA RULES OUT FURTHER PESO DEVALUATION

HK270015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] On the peso-dollar rate, Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya has ruled out another peso devaluation in the next few months and branded as irresponsible statements about further depreciation of the peso. This was assured by Governor Laya yesterday, addressing the Batasan press breakfast club.

Laya blamed the devaluation on the forces brought about by the oil crisis, the world recession, the increasing strength of the dollar, and the insulation of the economy caused by its dependence on imported oil. Laya said dollar salting abroad is also affecting the economy.

Despite all these, Laya said the Central Bank is maintaining the supply of dollars, although at times it is not enough. On the bright side, he said Philippine exports are improving, with a 15 percent rise during the first 9 months this year.

CABINET DISCUSSES ANTIHOARDING MEASURES

HK270812 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A special Cabinet meeting is now in progress at the Batasan complex in Quezon City. The Cabinet, on instructions of President Marcos, is discussing the continuing government campaign to prevent hoarding of prime commodities and the manipulation of prices by unscrupulous traders. The meeting is being presided over by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Aside from efforts to protect consumers, the Cabinet is also taking up moves to intensify conservation of fuel resources.

It is the second time this week that a special meeting of the Cabinet has been convened. Last Tuesday the Cabinet began studying the projected increase in prices of gasoline and other oil products, and measures to cushion the impact of price adjustments on the public.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRICES SPIRAL -- The prices of construction materials have spiralled tremendously since the 6 October devaluation of the peso. Price monitoring teams reported an increase of 30 percent in the cost of construction materials since that date. This totalled a price increase of 5. percent since the first devaluation of the peso on 23 June. Authorities said the price spiral is due largely to hoarding, which has created an artificial shortage in the market. Among the construction materials whose prices have spiraled are steel bars, which have gone up from 4 pesos to 6.30 pesos per kilo; paint, from 58 pesos to 78 pesos per gallon; and nails, from 230 to 300 pesos per 40-kilo keg; these increases have affected the construction industry. Work on low-cost housing projects was reported suspended because of the high prices.

[Summary] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Oct 83 HK]

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